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EUROPE.

Progress of Communal Government in Paris.

The Red Flag Floating Over the Louvre and Tuileries.

Refractory Officers Imprisoned and Independent Journals Suppressed.

EXODUS OF CITIZENS FROM THE CITY.

Thiers' Administration Still Gathering Its Forces.

Prince Bismarck Urgent for the Restoration of Order.

The Cambridge Crew Wins the University Race.

THE COMMUNE IN PARIS.

The People Abandoning the City—Officers in Prison—Suppression of the Constitutionnel—Bismarck Getting Urgent—Appointment of the Council—Distribution of Powers—The Capital Completely Isolated—Movements at Versailles.

LONDON, April 1.—Paris dispatches dated on the 31st of March, contain the following information:

The *Cri du Peuple* says a committee will leave the Hotel de Ville for Luxembourg. The members of the Commune now administer the affairs of their respective arrondissements. The *Rappel* publishes a letter from Gen. LULLIER, complaining of the treatment he has received from the Central Committee. MM. VALIGRANE and BESSOU are still in prison. It is stated that letters to journals outside of Paris have been stopped. The inhabitants continue to leave Paris, and many of the streets already look deserted. The *Constitutionnel* (newspaper) was seized yesterday. The *Verite* says M. ROCHEFORT has recovered, and is coming to Paris direct. The *Mot d'Odre* confirms the statement.

The *Mot d'Odre* says that M. BISMARCK has consented to the modification of Article 3 of the preliminaries of peace, and allowed the augmentation of the Paris army to 80,000 men. M. BISMARCK, in his note, asked M. THIERS to define the time in which he would accomplish the suppression of the insurrection in Paris. M. THIERS resisted the demand by the expression of the hope that he would succeed in his efforts of conciliation, and by asserting the right to judge when other measures are necessary.

At the sitting of the Commune, yesterday, M. LE FRANCAIS was appointed President, M. RIGAULT FERRAY, Secretary, and MM. BERGERET and DUVAL judges. The Commune proposes to admit foreigners to membership of the Council. The flag of the Commune will be that of the universal Republic. The Commissioners have been appointed by the Commune to take charge of affairs as follows: Executive, Military, Subsistence, Financial, Justice, Public Security, Works, Trade, Public Service, Foreign Affairs and Education. It has been decided that education shall be gratuitous, compulsory and entirely secular. The Commune has determined to dispatch representatives to the various States of Europe, and especially to Prussia, as soon as their future attitude is known.

Communication between Paris and Versailles is interrupted. No letters or papers passed between the two cities on Friday. A meeting of merchants was held for the purpose of demanding explanations from the Commune, whereupon one of the delegates thereto responded that M. RAMPONT, who has had charge of the General Post-Office, has fled with all the staff and materials. The service will be reorganized speedily by the Commune.

A rumor having arisen that a body of troops intended for an attack on Paris had reached Neuilly and St. Cloud, all the western gates of Paris were closed, and several officers of the orderly Eighth Battalion of the National Guard were arrested. The complete isolation of Paris is momentarily expected.

The journals *Français* and *Electeur Libre* have ceased to appear in Paris. The Commune has summoned Col. CHALLETON, who surrendered Fort Mont Valerien to the Prussians, to appear for trial, but he refused to obey the order.

The London *Times'* special dispatch from Versailles says M. THIERS pays 500,000,000 of francs to the Prussians on Friday evening, and the French Government will then be allowed to receive reinforcements from the north. A special dispach from Paris to the London *Telegraph* says the Thirteenth Regiment of the line, after reconnoitering the Bridge of Sevres and finding it deserted, entered Paris in a body, where they were received enthusiastically, and fraternized with the National Guards. Fugitives from Paris are increasing in numbers.

Government Troops in Paris—New Election of Officers—Demand for Public Meetings of the Council—French Ministers at Rome and Florence.

LONDON, April 1.—A Versailles dispatch of today pronounces utterly false the report already telegraphed, that the Thirteenth Regiment of the line has entered Paris and fraternized with the National Guards.

A dispatch from Paris says the Sub-Central Committee has ordered new elections for military officers, at the same time reminding the National Guards that they have the right to remove all officers in whom they have lost confidence. The Commune has seized all the offices for the collection of taxes. M. DELESCLUZE has demanded that the sittings of the Commune be made public. The proposition is approved by the *Rappel* and other journals. The red flag has been hoisted on the Tuileries and Louvre. Telegraphic communication has been established between the Ministry, the Mairies, and the public buildings generally. A dispatch from Florence, March 31, says Viscount HARCOURT has been appointed French Ambassador to Rome, and Count PRASLIN CHOISEUL comes to Florence in a similar capacity.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Released French Prisoners in Denmark—Indemnity to the People of Alsace and Lorraine—German Influence in France to Co-operate With the Versailles Government.

LONDON, April 1.—A dispatch from Itzehoe, Denmark, announces the arrival, at Gluckstatt, the capital of the Duchy of Holstein, of 1,000 French soldiers, released from captivity in Germany. A similar number is expected this evening. Transports are in waiting at Gluckstatt to carry them to France.

A dispatch from Strasbourg says Prince BISMARCK has written to the Chamber of Commerce of that city that Germany will compensate the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine at the same rate that was accorded to the inhabitants of those provinces when they were annexed under similar circumstances to France.

A dispatch from Berlin, says the *Kreuz Zeitung* of today, announces that the proposal of the French Government to Germany for an increase of the number of French troops in Paris in consequence of the disturbances in that city, has been agreed to. The German Government has also promised in case of the spread of the disturbances beyond Paris, to place departments occupied by German troops in a state of siege, according to French laws. The number and disposition of the German forces in France are not to be changed.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Illness of the Duke of Nassau—Japanese Ambassador at Brussels—Queen Dowager of Sweden Sick.

WIESBADEN, April 1.—The Duke of NASSAU has been quite ill, but has partially recovered his health.

BRUSSELS, April 1.—The Japanese Ambassador, FUSTRI NUTSIMO MYA and suite have arrived here, accompanied by Baron SIEBOLD, and an interpreter.

STOCKHOLM, March 31.—The Oueen Dowager of Sweden is ill.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE.

Annual Contest Between the Oxford and Cambridge Oarsmen—Immense Crowds and Splendid Racing—Cambridge the Winner—Personnel of the Two Crews.

LONDON, April 1.—The great boat-race for the championship of the Universities came off this forenoon on the Thames. The course was the usual one, from Putney to Mortlake. Both crews were on the water promptly at the call of time. The choice of position was won by the Oxfords, who took the Middlesex side of the river. Both crews got a splendid start, but Cambridge took a slight lead upon the instant, and maintained it throughout the race. The tide was slack and the water lumpy. The race was well contested from the start to the finish, but was never in doubt, as it was early apparent that the Cambridge men were the better crew. Cambridge took her opponents water at Barnes Bridge, and shot under the arch several lengths ahead. After passing the bridge Oxford spurted, and slightly decreased the lead of Cambridge, which quickly passed the stake-boat three lengths ahead. The time of the winning crew was twenty-three minutes nine and a half seconds. The usual crowds lined the river-banks and filled the bridges; probably half a million of people witnessed the race. The wildest excitement prevailed among the spectators, who were all enthusiastic supporters of one or the other of the contestants. The City of London was completely emptied of people and vehicles. The betting just before the start was two to one on Cambridge.

There are the usual discrepancies as to the time and distance by which Cambridge won the race today. Some parties say the distance was only one length, and the time five seconds.

The following are the names and weights of the respective crews, according to the latest advices:

Cambridge—1. J. S. Follett, Third Trinity, 11 stone 2 pounds; 2. J. B. Close, First Trinity, 11 stone 10 pounds; 3. H. J. Lomax, First Trinity, 12 stone 5 pounds; 4. E. A. A. Spencer, Second Trinity, 12 stone 7 pounds; 5. W. H. Lowe, Christ's, 12 stone 12 pounds; 6. E. Phelps, Sidney, 12 stone 2 pounds; 7. E. S. L. Randolph, Second Trinity, 11 stone 10 pounds; J. H. D. Goldie, St. John's, (stroke,) 12 stone 10 pounds; H. E. Gordon, (coxswain,) 8 stone 2 pounds.

Oxford—1. A. H. Woodhouse, University, 11 stone 7 pounds; 2. E. Giles, Christ Church, 12 stone 10 pounds; 3. T. S. Baker, Queen's, 13 stone 3 pounds; 4. E. C. Malan, Worcester, 13 stone 1 pound; 5. J. Edwards Moss, Baliol, 12 stone 12 pounds; 6. J. E. Pryne, St. John's, 12 stone 8 pounds; 7. J. W. Bunbury, Brasenose, 11 stone 9 pounds; J. Lesley, Pembroke, (stroke,) 11 stone 11 pounds; F. H. Hall, (coxswain,) Corpus, 8 stone.

Former Races Between the University Crews.

The first race for the championship between the oarsmen of the two great English Universities took place in 1829, on what is known as the Henley course, and the Oxford crew won the victory. There is no record of any other contest until 1839, when Cambridge won the race on the course from Westminster to Putney. In 1839, '40, '41 and '42 there were races on the same course, the first three of which were won by Cambridge and the last by Oxford. Since that time the Mortlake and Putney course has been used, and the laurels have passed several times from one University to the other. The following is a complete list of the University races since they were first instituted, with the results. The boats used, in all cases, have been eight-oared, with a cockswain, and the Mortlake and Putney course is four miles in length, rowed from one end to the other without returning.

Yr.	Winner.	Course.	Time. M.S.	Won by.
1829	Oxford	Henley	14:30	M'ny l'gths.
1836	Cam'ge	West'ter to Putney	36:00	1 minute.
1839	Cam'ge	West'ter to Putney	31:00	1 m. 45 s.
1840	Cam'ge	West'ter to Putney	29:30	¾ of a l'gth.
1841	Cam'ge	West'ter to Putney	32:20	1 m. 4 s.
1842	Oxford	West'ter to Putney	30:45	13 seconds.
1845	Cam'ge	Putney to Mortlake	23:30	30 seconds.
1846	Cam'ge	Mortlake to Putney	21:05	5 lengths.
1849	Cam'ge	Putney to Mortlake	22:00	M'ny l'gths.
	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake		Foul.
1852	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	21:36	27 seconds.
1854	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	25:29	11 strokes.
1856	Cam'ge	Mortlake to Putney	25:50	Half l'gth.
1857	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	22:50	35 seconds.
1858	Cam'ge	Putney to Mortlake	21:23	22 seconds.
1859	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	24:30	Cam. sank.
1860	Cam'ge	Putney to Mortlake	26:00	1 length.
1861	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	23:17	48 seconds.
1862	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	24:40	30 seconds.
1863	Oxford	Mortlake to Putney	23:05	42 seconds.
1864	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	21:48	23 seconds.
1865	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	21:23	13 seconds.
1866	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	25:48	15 seconds.
1867	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	22:39	½ length.
1868	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	20:00	3 lengths.
1869	Oxford	Putney to Mortlake	20:40	5 lengths.
1870	Cam'ge	Putney to Mortlake	20:30	1½ lengths.
1871	Cam'ge	Putney to Mortlake	23:09½	3 lengths.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 1.—The Eastern German Methodist Episcopal Conference adjourned *sine die* today. Some thirty or thirty-five appointments have been made. A number of clergymen will remain in this city over Sunday. A snow-storm prevails here to-night.

BOSTON, April 1.—LEVI HODGKINS, of Charlestown, shot himself this morning. The bullet from the first discharge glanced off his ribs, when he reloaded and blew out his brains.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Official Statement For March—A Decrease of $204,754,413 09.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The following is the official statement of the public debt for the month of March, a reduction of $11,011,260 55 being reported.

The Government expenditures by warrant, during March, exclusive of the public debt, were as follows:

War	$3,656,760 29
Navy	1,556,409 69
Indians and Pensions	2,515,280 79
Civil and Miscellaneous	5,559,370 76
Total	$13,287,821 23
Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.	
Bonds at 6 ⅌ cent	$1,699,776,950 00
Bonds at 5 ⅌ cent	214,567,300 00
Principal	$1,914,344,250 00
Interest	50,469,526 91
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.	
Certificates of indebtedness at 4 ⅌ cent	$678,000 00
Navy Pension Fund at 3 ⅌ cent	14,000,000 00
Certificates at 3 ⅌ cent	38,815,000 00
Principal	$53,493,000 00
Interest	377,900 85
Debt on which Interest has ceased since Maturity.	
Principal	$3,162,502 26
Interest	514,942 39
Debt Bearing no Interest.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$356,098,621 00
Fractional currency	40,340,444 63
Coin certificates	25,261,460 00
Principal	$421,700,525 64
Unclaimed Pacific Railroad interest	$13,695 01
Total debt, principal	2,392,700,277 89
Interest	41,376,365 16
Total	$2,434,076,643 05
Cash in the Treasury, coin	$105,697,800 04
Cash in the Treasury, currency	18,686,246 74
Total	$124,379,046 78
Debt less cash in the Treasury April 1, 1871	$2,309,697,596 27
Debt less cash in the Treasury March 1, 1871	2,320,708,846 92
Decrease of debt during past month	$11,011,250 65
Decrease of debt from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1871	$204,754,413 09

MEXICO.

Congressional Dead-Lock—Chances of Juarez—Ministerial Changes.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 24, via HAVANA, April 1.—The Mexican Congress is a dead-lock. The opposition have a majority of twelve, but are unable to accomplish their aim because the Juarez Deputies leave the hall and prevent the necessary quorum. The forcible attendance of members is prohibited by the Constitution. The schemes of the fusionists have been partly defeated, and the chances of JUAREZ are consequently strengthened. Gen. NEGRETE repudiates the fusionists. Several of the Diaz Clubs will also probably join JUAREZ. The attempt of the fusionists to send the army from the capital resulted in the army adhering to JUAREZ unanimously. The Jalisco quarrel is unimportant. The Corona Government generally favors the Legislature. Ex-Gov. CUEROV ran away to the capital after an armed encounter between both factions. CUEROV has petitioned Congress to pass a law withdrawing the Federal troops. The President's birthday was celebrated on the 21st, and the Emperor WILLIAM's on the 22d. Many German and American flags were displayed. The man-of-war *May Flower* arrived at Vera Cruz on the 10th, from Coatzacoalco. Congress has passed to the first reading a bill granting freedom of the ballot, by 34 majority. MARISCAL has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, and VETASCO Minister of the Interior. SAVEDRA has been transferred to the Ministry of Justice. ROMERO will probably go to Washington, and PAYNO will probably assume the Ministry of Finance.

CANADA.

The Red River Troops—The Fishery Question—Free-Trade Measures.

OTTAWA, April 1.—In the Senate the Post-master-General announced that the rumors of misconduct on the part of the Red River troops were wholly groundless. In the House of Commons some discussion arose on Dr. TUPPER's motion for the House to go into Committee on the resolusion providing for the amendment to the act respecting fishery by foreign vessels. Mr. HOLTON thought it would be injudicious to meddle with that subject in view of the sitting of the Joint High Commission, while Dr. TUPPER said the resolutions provide another means for carrying out the present regulations, and did not propose to make the present law more stringent. Mr. HOLTON said it empowered the Minister of the Marine to order captured vessels to be taken into other than the nearest ports. He thought injustice might result from this. Dr. TUPPER said it was very advisable that such power should be given, as it might sometimes be neither safe nor convenient to carry vessels into the nearest harbor. The resolutions would give the officers and men of the Police vessels a share in the prize money, whereas, under the wording of the present law, Captains might claim the whole of it. After some further discussion, the resolutions were agreed to, and a bill founded on them was read for the first time. The Government has issued instructions to admit, on and after today, the following articles free: Coal, coke, wheat, flour, salt, peas, beans, rye, oats, Indian corn, buck wheat, and all other grains, Indian-meal, oatmeal, flour or meal of any other grain.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations for the Past Twenty-four Hours—Prognostications and Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., 7.30 P. M., April 1.—In the lower Mississippi Valley and the South-west, the barometer has risen since Friday evening, and the clouds have very generally cleared away, with fresh, cool, north-west winds. In the South Atlantic States a decided fall in the barometer and heavy rains are now reported. A still heavier fall, with a decided increase of temperature, and partially cloudy weather, has been in progress in the extreme North-west and on the upper lakes. Heavy rains and falling barometer are reported on Lake Ontario, clearing-up weather on Lake Erie, and threatening and rainy weather in the Eastern States.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that on Sunday a low barometer, with cloudy and threatening weather and brisk winds, will prevail on the upper lakes, clearing-up weather on the lower lakes and lower Mississippi Valley, and cloudy or clearing-up weather on the Atlantic coast.

Meteorological Report.

SUMMIT OF MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H., April 1.—Observation made at 7 o'clock P. M. Barometer, 29.79; change, plus .05; thermometer, 15°; change, plus 10°; relative humidity, 64°; wind, south; velocity, 18 miles per hour. The thermometer indicated 64° at 10 o'clock A. M. in the sun. It was thawing fast all day, and perfectly clear, especially in the north.

THE SOUTH.

The Kuklux Rewards a Special Tax—The Schofield Murderers.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 1.—The *Avalanche*, Jackson special says; "Gov. ALCORN, in his message to the Legislature today, says: Rewards for the detection of men engaged in outrages perpetrated by what is called the Kuklux in any county, shall, when paid by the Executive, be made a special tax upon that county, with a right to change the venue on the part of the State. He asks authority to organize and call into the field a cavalry regiment of picked men for operating wherever masked assassins shall be seen, the cost of subsistence of said regiment to be levied on the county to which they have been called by the appearance of masked assassins. With this power, tax-payers who should dare to tolerate by their sympathies performances of the Kuklux, will soon find out that such toleration will cost them heavily in penal taxes. While leaving nothing undone to repress violence, it is our solemn duty to see that we leave nothing undone to remove all possible grounds for provocation. Application for a new trial in the case of POSTON and GRAVES, convicted of Kukluxing young SCHOFIELD, near Cuba, in this county, was overruled by Judge FLIPPIN, today, and they were sentenced to be hanged on the 26th of May next.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Depression in Stocks—A Laborers' Strike—Billiards.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 1.—Mrs. FAIR being too ill to sit up, the Court adjourned to Monday. Stocks are depressed. Kentuck, $70; Belcher, $40; Crown Point, $132; Chariot, $42; Imperial, $39 50; Savage, $64 50; Chollar, $76; Norcross, $78; Spring Valley, $19; Gould & Curry, $56; Ophir, $11 50; Yellow Jacket, $67. The laborers excavating the foundation for the new City Hall, who commenced to work on Thursday for $1 75 for eight hours' daily work, struck yesterday for $2 wages a day, and prevented others from working. This morning the contractors conceded the advance, and work was resumed. RUDOLPHE and CYRILLE DION played a billiard match, last evening, of 1,500 points, French carrom. The game was won by RUDOLPHE, who at the sixty-ninth inning had scored 1,501 points to his opponent's 1,105.

THE WEST.

Terrible Boiler Explosion in Ohio—Several Killed and Wounded.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—The boiler in URIAH MCCALL & CO.'s distillery, on the Ohio River at McCall's Landing, Brown County, Ohio, exploded yesterday, greatly damaging the building and killing six persons and wounding nine others, two of whom have since died. The killed are JOHN MCCOY, JR., a member of the firm, from Hamilton, Ohio; D. R. Severs, R. A. Arthup, James Little, G. C. Pownal, J. D. Thompson, H. J. Kimball. The wounded yet living are J. J. Henderson, severely scalded; C. Rogers, badly hurt in the abdomen; J. R. Pollard, hip fractured; J. Ellis, slightly scalded; L. Watson, left thigh broken; J. Huffy, severely hurt; W. Knox, seriously hurt. The loss on the building is about $15,000. The cause of the disaster is not ascertained. Among the rumors is one, that a number of hands have been in a drunken state for two days. The distillery had been running day and night, Sundays excepted.

FIRES.

Destruction of the Griswold Opera-House in Troy—Loss $50,000—Insurances, &c.—Other Fires.

TROY, April 1.—About 1½ o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the rear portion of the stage of the Griswold Opera-house, on Third-street, and before the engines could get to work the flames rolled out over the whole upper part of the building. About 2 o'clock the inner walls caved in on the south side, partially going through Mr. VAN ARNUM's house adjoining the theatre on the south. The continued efforts of the firemen in confining the flames to the opera-house alone were successful. About 3 o'clock the north wall caved in, going completely through Col. STEENBERGH's residence and barber-shop. The flames were extinguished finally, leaving the building a total wreck, nothing standing but the front wall. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have caught in the dressing-room. The theatre building was erected in 1863 by Mr. VAN ARNUM, on the ruins of the old Adelphi, which was burned down Oct. 7, 1862.

Mr. VAN ARNUM's loss will be, on all his property, theatre, dwelling and barn in the rear of the dwelling, about $30,000, on which he is insured as follows: On theatre building, $9,500; on scenery in building, &c., $2,500. Total on theatre, $12,000. On house, $4,000; on barn, $1,000. Total insurance, $17,000. Col. STEENBERGH loses on his furniture, bath-tubs, dwelling, &c., about $10,000; insured, on shop, $600; on building, $2,600; bath-tubs, &c., $1,750; furniture, $1,000. Total insurance, $5,950.

Mr. BISHOP, keeper of the Griswold saloon, estimates his loss at about $7,000—on which he has no insurance. JOHN ALLEN's loss on exchange fixings, &c., will be about $500; not insured. Messrs. MITCHELL & WILTON lose all their fixings, &c., amounting to about $2,000; no insurance. The troupe which had been playing "Pomp" at the theatre this week, loses about $200; no insurance; and many of the actors and actresses of the stock company who had their wardrobes at the theatre, will lose all they had. The total loss by the fire will be about $50,000; total insurance $22,950.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 1.—A fire broke out this morning in WALKER's ship-chandlery store, on Ward-street, and extended through to Water-street, burning JAMES HARRIS' and ALLAN BROTHERS' stove warehouses, together with three small liquor-stores, two cooper and two block-making shops. The loss is estimated at $50,000, which is nearly covered by insurance.

Burning of a Brooklyn Church—Loss $100,000.

The Church of the Messiah, situated at the corner of Greene and Clermont avenues, Brooklyn, was completely destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The flames originated in the furnace, which was located under the floor of the church. A fire was started in it by the sexton about 4 P. M., after which he went to his home, several blocks distant, but he had hardly reached there when news of the conflagration reached him. On returning to the spot he found the interior of the edifice all ablaze, and despite the immediate presence of the firemen all efforts to save the structure proved unavailing. It was burned, with its entire contents, to the ground. The loss is estimated at $100,000, which is covered by $40,000 insurance, $20,000 of which is in the Continental, of New-York, and $15,000 in the Phenix, of Brooklyn. The edifice was quite new, and was considered one of the finest in the city. Measures had been taken by the managers to add to its beauty by the erection of a steeple. The pastor's name is Rev. S. DUANE. The congregation is Episcopalian.

Fire in Church-Street.

At 7 o'clock last evening a fire occurred on the fourth floor of No. 134 Church-street, occupied by METZ BROS. & CLENE, manufacturers of skirts and dresses. The same firm also occupy the second floor, and their loss will exceed $1,000; insured for $20,000. The third and fifth floors are occupied by S. WEIL, shirt manufacturer, loss $500; insured. The first floor is occupied by BARBER & CO., importers of linen thread; damage by water, $250. The building is damaged to the extent of $500; fully insured. The fire originated in a box of cuttings from some unknown cause.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BOSTON, Mass., April 1.—The Legislative Investigating Committee on the State Constabulary have requested Chief Constable JONES to return the liquors seized on Thursday. The act is being considered as a violation of the resolve protecting witnesses summoned before the committee. R. G. USHER, the newly-appointed United States Marshal for this district, was inducted into his office today.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 1.—WALTER B. FOSTER, an editor and publisher here twenty years ago, but for several years past Secretary of the Pacific Insurance Company, a man of fine literary attainments, died yesterday. His remains will be forwarded to Boston, where his relatives reside.

UTICA, N. Y., April 1.—A package containing $2,100 gold coupons, due April 1, of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western, and the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad bonds, was stolen yesterday, while in transit from Herkimer County. They were payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and at TURNER BROTHERS', both of New-York City.

OSWEGO, April 1.—The schooner *Ontario* arrived here this morning from Toronto with a cargo of barley, being the first arrival of grain this season.

WASHINGTON.

Continued Debate on the Shellabarger Bill in the House—Speech of Elliott, the Colored Member—A Democratic Diversion—Position of the New Loan in Europe—Revenue Receipts.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The House continued the discussion of the Shellabarger bill today, taking a recess from 4½ to 7½ o'clock, and continuing this evening. WADDELL and SHOBER, of North Carolina, and LEWIS, of Kentucky, spoke against the bill in substantially the same vein as all the speeches of the same side from similar sources. HAWLEY, of Illinois, favored the measure substantially, objecting only to some of its details. ELLIOTT, the colored member from South Carolina, made a speech in support of the bill. ELLIOTT is really a man of ability, and that fact must be acknowledged. As soon as he began to speak, the Democratic side of the House was suddenly deserted, and when, after he had concluded, DAWES and SHELLABARGER, and several other Republicans gathered around him to take his hand and congratulate him on the speech, the few Democrats who were on the floor smiled in a painfully forced manner. He confined his argument to the constitutionality of the measure, and the facts regarding the condition of affairs at the South, and in the first part of his speech ably, boldly applied himself to answer the argument of Mr. KERR, who is regarded as the ablest constitutional debater among the Democrats. Hon. H. BOARDMAN SMITH, of New-York, followed ELLIOTT, and made his maiden speech in the House. His debut in that body was highly to his credit. His manner, language and argument mark him as a man to whom the House will be compelled to listen. His legal points were ably sustained, and his use of facts and history was telling in effect.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

It was agreed this afternoon that the House should meet on Monday at 11 o'clock, an hour earlier than the regular time. At 11 o'clock the usual call of the States under the rule will be made.

DEBATE TO BE CLOSED ON MONDAY.

There was some discussion about the time for closing debate, and Mr. SHELLABARGER intimated that he should soon feel it his duty to move the previous question, for the purpose of giving the House an opportunity to decide whether the debate should continue longer. It is now expected he will do this on Monday, or Tuesday at the latest, and when he does it will probably be seconded, though there are many speeches ready to be made.

A DIVERSION.

One of your contemporaries has become good Democratic authority here, although it claims to be Republican. FERNANDO WOOD caused to be read in the House today an editorial of yesterday from the *Evening Post*, on the Kuklux of Massachusetts, for the purpose of making capital against the pending measure.

PROSPECTIVE AMENDMENT TO THE BILL.

When the vote is taken on Mr. SHELLABARGER's bill, almost countless amendments will be offered. When the debate first began it was generally supposed that a union of the Republicans on some measure would be accomplished. But there are growing fears that this expectation will not be fully met. It will not be surprising to find the bill before the House radically changed before its passage, so that it will be really of little efficacy for the purpose sought.

SAN DOMINGO.

Sixteen thousand five hundred and fifty copies of Mr. SUMNER's San Domingo speech, and 14,900 of Mr. SCHURZ's, have been subscribed for, the greater share being taken by Democrats. The report of the San Domingo Commission is not yet presented to the President, so it will not be laid before Congress before Tuesday, and perhaps not till later. There is no disagreement between the Commissioners, and they expected to complete their work today. That they will do so very soon is certain.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE NEW LOAN IN GERMANY.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The United States Consul-General at Frankfort-on-the-Main writes that the question now discussed among bankers is, "Will holders of five-twenty bonds convert the same into new five per cent. bonds at par?" He adds that a more favorable response would have been given had the bonds been placed on the market a year ago—before the French and German war. Still the general opinion is that soon the new loan will be taken. Most men in Germany demand a long and safe loan. They also wish to distribute their investments. The new loan, therefore, has advantages which will soon be well-known and appreciated. A favorable decision of the point may therefore be expected.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending today amount to $631,500.

Shipments to Assistant Treasurers, national banks, &c.: Notes	$5,336,676
Currency	477,644
The Treasurer holds in trust, as security for national bank circulation	354,625 350
And for public deposits	15,733,500
National bank circulation outstanding at this date	313,312,531
National gold bank circulation issued to date	287,500

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The internal revenue receipts today were $495,621, of the fiscal year up to date $111,538,870.

The subscriptions to the new loan today were $1,415,650; total up to date, $50,015,050.

There were redeemed today $1,050,000 three per cent. certificates.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

Of the bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, the principal outstanding is $64,618,832; interest accrued and not yet paid, $969,282; interest paid by the United States, $10,753,910; interest repaid by the transportation of mails, $2,599,405; balance of interest paid by the United States, $8,154,505.

CONGRESSIONAL PAGES.

There are twenty pages in the House of Representatives, their appointment being made at the instance, respectively, of the Republican delegations from the States, according to custom established by the members. Today, on the recommendation of Messrs. PORTER, PLATT and STOWELL, of Virginia, the white page from that State was superseded by the appointment of a colored youth from Virginia. This is the first time a colored youth has been appointed a page in the House.

PERSONAL.

Secretary BELKNAP will leave Washington on Monday to attend the meeting of the Society of the Army of Tennessee, on April 6 and 7, at Cincinnati, and will be absent until Saturday.

Solicitor SMITH, of the Interior Department, has been designated by the President as Acting Secretary during the absence of Mr. DELANO.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 1, 1871.

PROTECTION OF RIGHTS IN THE SOUTH.

The bill to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution being under consideration, Mr. WADDELL, of North Carolina, said the bill was ostensibly to have effect in all the States, but the real intention was to limit its operation to what are called the insurrectionary States. He did not deny that crimes had been committed by organized bands of disguised men in a small portion of the State—the testimony showed this. He believed crimes were committed in North Carolina as in other States; the only difference was that while in that State the offenders wore disguises, in other States the criminals wore no disguises, and operated in open day. But while he admitted that crimes were committed in North Carolina, and that the perpetrators escaped detection, he most emphatically denied that the property and lives of loyal men, which often meant loyal thieves, are unsafe. He asked whether the prosperity of the Southern people was not unparalleled in the history of the world, considering all their misfortunes. The cotton crop last year was the largest ever raised, and other industries have kept pace with it. These things disprove the truth of the assertions made here as to the poverty of the South. He served notice on the Republicans that when they accomplished their purposes and destroyed the institutions of the country by a violation of the Constitution, simply to carry elections and keep the present party in power, they could not pile on the heads of their opponents this vast load of evil.

Mr. SHOBER, of North Carolina, followed in a similar strain. He said the trouble in six or eight counties of North Carolina was not because of the hostility to negro suffrage or the Reconstruction acts. The true solution was the supposed necessity of an organization to protect life and property, which were menaced by hostile organizations, and because there was no protection by a weak and impotent State Government. The Kuklux were never heard of until after the organization of the Union League, the members of which were bound by rigid oaths for political purposes, setting up not an equality but a superiority to white men, and encouraged by the suggestions of base white adventurers. [Organized bands of negroes roamed some portions of that State, committing murder, robbery and arson. The statement that disorganization existed throughout North Carolina was simply false. The feeling between the whites and blacks was daily becoming better. There was no demand for interference in these matters; but leave the influences now at work to their free exercise, and their potent charms will pacify and quiet all classes of the Southern people. Do not by legislation irritate the people, but address to them the words of peace and charity. Give them amnesty, and you will do more to put away trouble than by any other measure.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Illinois, said that one of the gentlemen who spoke today, eulogized the rebel soldier, and urged that it was not safe to legislate in the present condition of affairs, and the other gentleman endeavored to convince the House that the state of things which many of the Republicans believed existed in the South, had, in fact, no existence, and called upon them to grant a general amnesty. He, (Mr. HAWLEY,) while listening to these remarks, was disposed to ask, "Have we a Government and Constitution at all?" He then maintained that there was sufficient power to protect citizens in all parts of the Republic, and called attention to the laws passed from the earliest day of our history, to show that the power had been constantly exercised. Among other things, he said that the act of 1792 authorized President WASHINGTON to call out the militia to suppress armed combinations and to execute the laws. This power was enlarged so that he might also employ the army and navy for such purposes. President LINCOLN, in 1861, called out seventy-five thousand men, claiming the power to do so under the act of 1795. The discretion in the law was left to the President now, as at the commencement of the late rebellion. It was said there was no authority to pass such a bill as that under consideration, and that if laws were passed to protect the people everywhere, the Constitution would be overturned, and ruin and anarchy would be brought on the Government and country that they so much loved. If Congress could not pass laws to protect him in all the rights, privileges and immunities guaranteed by the Constitution, how was he to be protected? Unless Congress could pass such laws, the Constitution was of no value whatever. The General Government was supreme over and above all, and the Constitution conferred all authority upon Congress to execute the laws and enforce the guarantees contained in that instrument, without any power standing in the way of their enforcement.

Mr. LEWIS, of Kentucky, said this bill was of unusual harshness, and aimed not only at his own State, but the Southern States generally, and was inimical to our free institutions. If this bill should be passed at all it would be at executive dictation for party purposes and not for the country. It created a consolidated despotism and obliterated State lines. It was a persevering and studied attack on our form of government. He did not wish to deny that disorder existed in some parts of the South, but he wanted the offenders to be punished according to the forms and provisions of the law.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, sent up and had read an article from the New-York *Evening Post* of Friday, representing that the boys in the public schools at Fall River, Mass., were in the habit of carrying firearms and threatening to shoot those who offended them.

Mr. WOOD said Mr. BUTLER's bill proposed to operate only on a portion of the States, while Mr. SHELLABARGER's bill extended to all the States. The latter, perhaps, had in his mind the terrible affairs in Massachusetts. If there was anything which could induce him to violate the Constitution, it would be for the purpose of suppressing outrages and Kuklux in that State.

Mr. SHELLABARGER said if the article was meant to be witty he could not reply as invited by the gentleman from New-York, because he (SHELLABARGER) was not witty. He left that for some witty gentleman from Massachusetts to notice.

Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana, sent up to be read an affidavit received from Iowa, signed by O. CAGE, with reference to a remarkable outrage, whether by Kuklux Mr. NIBLACK could not say, but it was something of that character. The affiant recites that he was born in New-York in 1829; that he was the victim of demons who had complete control of him, making him do things against his will. These demons live on human flesh. They are twenty-five high, are black and have tails behind; their appearance is naked and shameful; their words are unclean, and they are liars; they are larger now than they were eight years ago, and are continually growing in size; they are the beasts spoken of in Revelation—winged wizards and dragons, &c.

Mr. SHANKS, of Indiana, inquired whether his colleague was connected with that society.

Mr. NIBLACK replied that the affidavit came to him as an evidence of Kuklux outrages.

Mr. ELLIOT (colored,) of South Carolina, argued that the United States were bound by the Constitution to guarantee to every State a republican form of government. This duty was imposed without a condition precedent. There could be no republican government if the people were intimidated, and prevented from the exercise of their rights, and if domestic violence was permitted to continue. The pending bill was in consonance with the Constitution. It was objected to by the Democrats because it struck at their Southern friends. He did not wish to be considered offensive when he quoted from the poet,

> "No rogue e'er felt the halter draw,
> With good opinion of the law."

He read from the speech of ROBERT TOOMBS, from newspaper articles, &c., to show that Democratic employers and professional men in South Carolina act in harmony in ostracising the Republicans and otherwise injuring the colored race, even to driving them out of the State. He also referred to a book of testimony to show that there were murders in the Third Congressional District last Fall, simply because Republicans exercised the rights of citizenship conferred upon them by the Constitution and voted to sustain the present Administration. The bill now before the House would tend in some degree to suppress Kuklux outrages in the South and protect both white and colored men from violence merely because they expressed their political opinions. The negroes of the South had been called barbarians, but he would ask who were the barbarians, the murderers or their victims? He thanked God that in the darkest chapter of the history of his race there never was anything so dark as the crimes which now disgrace that section of the country.

Mr. SMITH, of New-York, said that no gentleman on his side of the House could cherish the thought that his own conscience or the great party that stood behind him would excuse him for wavering at this critical moment from any fear that by the passage of this bill harm might happen to the great party which rules the country. He made bold to say that a genuine and wise statesmanship could be summed up in a single word, applicable alike to a party, nation or an individual, namely—there is no path of safety but the path of duty. The duty incumbent on the majority of the House now was to guard the liberties secured and to enforce the amendments to the Constitution.

The House at 4½ took a recess until 7½ o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, argued that in the formation of the Constitution the original States gave to the General Government only such power as was necessary in the administration of national affairs, and never intended to give them any control over those of a domestic character. When, however, troubles arise which the States cannot suppress, they have the right to call on the Government to fulfill its part of the obligation; but the President could no more go into a State and meddle with its affairs than he could come into his (Mr. BLAIR's) private residence and interfere with his domestic affairs. There was no evidence whatever that any State was endeavoring to defeat, by legislation, the exercise of the rights confirmed by the thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution. This not being the case, Congress had no power to legislate against the States, nor against individuals, for the amendments mentioned States and not individuals in that connection. He then criticised the bill and gave his objections to it.

Mr. RAINEY, of South Carolina, (colored,) said a remedy was needed for existing evils in some of the Southern States, but more especially in the State he had the honor in part to represent. After the war there was a willingness to submit, but not appreciating the clemency of the Government, rebellion again raised its hydra head in defiance, hiding under the shadow of the night in the executing of its bloody work, murdering men for no other reason than because they were Republicans. When they found the arm of justice paralyzed, they were compelled to apply to the Federal Government to come to the aid of a suffering people. It was hard that these men, devoted to the Union, should be made to suffer because of their adherence to the party which had served the Union. It would be a burning shame if they were not protected in their constitutional rights. If they were to vote with the Democrats, opposition would cease and their rights be recognized.

Mr. RICE, of Illinois, characterized the pending bill as fraught with evils and mischief, and he was impelled to utter his protest against its enormities.

Mr. TWITCHELL occupied the chair during the proceedings. The House adjourned.

Pictures in a Hospital—Worthy Example For the Ladies.

The gentlemanly Warden of Bellevue Hospital—Mr. BRENNAN—is as proud of something that occurred yesterday, as if his salary had been raised, or his family increased, and this is the explanation: When Dr. LEWIS A. SAYRE came to the building yesterday, upon his usual tour of professional service, he found awaiting him a promising package, accompanied by a neatly-written note, evidently from the hands of a lady. The secret of the matter was discovered when the note was read, as follows:

DEAR DOCTOR SAYRE: I send you a collection of forty-one lithographs and chromos to decorate, in a small way, your wards at Bellevue Hospital. I hope that you will approve of my selection of subjects. I could wish that the sight of these pictures would make the sick for a moment forget their sufferings, so that I might aid you in your noble work.

Sincerely yours,
VIRGINIA D. ATTWOOD,
No. 42 West Nineteenth-street.

The pictures were examined and found to be exceedingly tasteful and attractive, the subjects being as nicely adapted to the design of the giver as a woman could possibly have chosen. They were immediately handed to the Warden, who, in a trice, had them placed discriminately upon the walls of the various wards. The gratitude of the poor inmates of the place was positively beyond description, as all will remember who saw their smiling faces when the pictures met their view. There are still blank spaces upon great walls. Will the ladies fill them with bright pictures? Now that the flower season is sure, why may not the sick have the additional pleasure of looking upon pleasing boquets of fragrant roses gathered by fair hands?

The Bankrupt Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad—Petition in Review.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, before Judge WOODRUFF, a petition was made on the part of JAMES ALDEN and the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway Company, for a review of an adjudication in bankruptcy by the District Court of Connecticut of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, on the suit of JAMES ALDEN. A petition was also made on the part of SETH ADAMS for a review of an adjudication in bankruptcy by the District Court of New-York of the same Railroad Company. The first petition presented by Mr. BALDWIN, on the part of ALDEN, was sought to be sustained on the grounds: First, by the provisions of the Bankruptcy act, and the general orders issued under it, this case is one where the District Court, which first acquired jurisdiction, must retain it exclusively, and that as prior petitioning creditor in bankruptcy in another district, ADAMS was the proper party to show cause that such exclusive jurisdiction had been acquired in this case. Second, that whenever proceedings in bankruptcy are collusively commenced under a secret agreement with the debtor, that he shall omit to make valid defenses which actually existed, and that any third party who may be injuriously affected by the consummation of such proceedings, has a right to come in, and on a proper application be admitted by the Court to defend against him. Mr. CHOATE submitted similar arguments in support of his petition. On last hearing the particulars of this case were fully reported in the TIMES. After argument, the Court took the papers in the case and reserved his decision.

The April Tempest in This City.

The month of March had a stormy exit, and April was ushered in with a cloudy firmament, a snow flurry, cold, raw winds, and a chilly drizzle. The clouds sent down a fine rain at noon, which increased toward evening to a pelting shower. At 8 o'clock there was a thick fall of hail. This was developed into snow at about 9 o'clock. An hour later a real heavy snow-storm set in. The flakes were as large and the fall as continuous as any ordinary Midwinter display. The sidewalks were covered with slush to the depth of an inch, and for a time the street level seemed like a December picture. The car-drivers, horses and pedestrians were whitened with the feathery pellets, and breasted the storm with evident effort. At midnight the snow ceased, and a cold blustering wind succeeded. At 1 o'clock a furious snow-tempest was inaugurated. The wind howled and moaned ominously. The City Hall Park, and all the housetops, cornices and fences were mantled in white, and for a time everything had a most bleak and desolate aspect.

At 6 o'clock A. M. the thermometer stood at 41°; at 12 M. it was at 51°; at 3 P. M. it declined to 48°; at 6 P. M. it was at 44°; at 10 P. M. it was 39°, and at midnight it was 38°. Weather seers predict that this is the grand elemental "opening of the Spring season," and that today will develop the clearing-up weather and cloud flurries in the firmament. If the sunset has a clear sky, with brilliant tints, the sailor's adage may be indorsed: "Red at night, the sailor's delight." Then "April showers bring forth May flowers," garlanding the approach of balmy June and the dreamy Midsummertide.

The Latest Divorce Case—Counter Allegations by Husband and Wife.

A hearing was had yesterday before Judge JONES, of the Superior Court, in the divorce suit of EPELIEN *vs.* EPELIEN. This suit is brought by plaintiff against her husband for a limited divorce, on the ground of inhuman treatment. She alleges that very soon after her marriage he commenced kicking and striking her, so that finally she had to leave his bed, and had occasionally to seek shelter in a Police station. The case now came up on a motion for alimony and counsel fee, the wife alleging that her husband's income is $4,000, he being in the confectionery business and owning a house worth $26,000 in the upper part of the City, together with other property. Plaintiff further alleges that she is unable to do any work, on account of sickness and bodily weakness. To this the defendant answers that he is an old and infirm man, and that his better-half used to abuse him and hit him over the head with a hatchet, a stove-bowl, and any other convenient article that came in her way; that she told him she did not marry him for his person, but for his money; that she frequently tried to excite him to strike her for the purpose of getting a divorce, &c.; that his business as a confectioner is merely a commission business, which does not bring him more than $5 a week; that his $26,000 house is so heavily incumbered by mortgages, &c., that he does not get more than $400 a year out of it; that his wife earns $12 a week; that she took all his furniture; that he gave her $1,500, with $600 of which she bought a piece of property at Red Bank, now worth $1,200, and that she ought to have $1,000 still left. Decision reserved.

Police Doings.

At a meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners, held yesterday, Patrolmen GEORGE H. PLOGER, Eleventh Precinct; ADAM KOHRWER, Twenty-seventh; ALBERT VAN TASSEL, Nineteenth; and JOHN T. SHAW, Twenty-ninth, were retired upon pensions. JAMES DELANOY, Twenty-second Precinct, and PATRICK CAHILL, of the Fourteenth Precinct, were dismissed. The case of Patrolman JOHN SHEA, Fourteenth Precinct, was presented by a communication from Superintendent KELSO, stating that the patrolman had been convicted in the Court of Special Sessions of an assault upon WILLIAM T. QUINLAN, and had been sentenced by Judge DOWLING to ten days' confinement in the City Prison. Being a prisoner, the officer could not be produced before the Commissioners for trial, and he could not be dismissed without trial. It was also impossible to allow a convict to remain, even for ten days, a member of the force, and SHEA was therefore retired upon the nominal pension of forty-eight cents per annum.

Arrival of the Tennessee.

The steamer *Tennessee* arrived at Quarantine, yesterday, from Charleston. She had strong heads during most of her passage, and arrived without any coal in her bunkers. The following is a list of her officers: WM. G. TEMPLE, Captain; Geo. W. Hayward, Lieutenant-Commander and Executive Officer; Charles S. Cotton, George D. B. Glidden, George S. F. Wilde and Henry C. Nields, Lieutenant-Commanders; Wallace Graham, Lieutenant; Frank C. Nichols and Charles C. Cornwell, Masters; David B. Macomb, Chief Engineer; Thomas T. Caswell, Pay-master; Wm. S. Fort, Passed Assistant Surgeon; F. D. Webster, First Lieutenant Marines; George M. L. Maccarty, Truman L. Jones and E. J. Macee, First Assistant Engineers; Wm. L. Rutter, Assistant Surgeon; E. A. Allen, Second Assistant Engineer; J. H. C. Coffin, D. H. Mahan, H. T. Monahan, Richard Mitchell, Wm. H. Turner and J. W. Graydon, Ensigns; Wm. Conrad, Captain's Clerk; J. C. Spalding, Pay-master's Clerk.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

GENEVIEVE.

DIED MARCH 30, 1871, AT 4 A. M.

Just when the Spring's first kindling breath
Woke life through all the Wintertide,
Just when the dawn, belying death,
Came bright with hope, our darling died.

Upon the threshold of the year,
Upon the threshold of the day,
The fair, young life we held so dear
Paused, lingered, softly turned away.

From night and Winter forth she stepped
At once into eternal day,
Eternal Summer; we, who wept,
Could scarce have wished to bid her stay.

For something in the sweet brown eyes
Betrayed a spirit tired of earth,
That hungered for its native skies,
And hastened to its heavenly birth.

So gentle was our Genevieve,
So free of every earthly thrall,
We cannot wonder, while we grieve,
That God should miss her, and recall.

The Spring she did not stay to greet
Shall write its sorrow on her tomb,
And all things fair and all things sweet
Shall join to make her memory bloom.

Yet still in aching hearts will be
A void her memory cannot fill:
Sad eyes her dear, dead face will see,
Sad lips desire her lost lips still.

We know her blest, our griefs above,
Secure from wrong, remote from pain,
Yet still our selfish human love
Demands her back, demands in vain.

Patience! wrung parent-hearts, in woe
United doubly: you shall feel,
Though long some natural tears must flow,
That He who hurt can also heal.

Even in the season's shade and shine
A promise, you may read, of balm:
'Tis through our tears He shows His sign,
To troubled souls, of heavenly calm.
C.

TOM POULTON'S JOKE.

A sociable club of seventy or eighty choice spirits, calling itself "The Serious Family," and having for its President or Chairman Mr. Tom Poulton, barrister-at-law in theory and nothing-at-all in fact, held its weekly meetings for some years in three or four large rooms in a dull gaunt house in Soho-square. The primary object of this association was the promotion of good-fellowship by the conciliatory medium of wholesome spirits and good tobacco. It possessed a secondary, or rather incidental, feature in the shape of a Provident Loan Fund, and according to the by-laws of this fund, all members of the club who had proved their general solvency by twelve regular monthly payments of one sovereign, were entitled to one loan of twenty-four pounds, to be repaid within six months of the date of borrowing. This fund was projected by Mr. Tom Poulton, who proved by statistics that, taking the general population of Great Britain and Ireland, including women and children, and excluding all members of the House of Peers and all registered paupers, only one person in four lived beyond his annual income; or, in other words, only one person in four had occasion to borrow money to meet his yearly expenditure. Assuming that these statistics were applicable to so many members of the Serious Family as elected to become subscribers to the projected Provident Loan Fund, it followed that for every four annual subscriptions of twelve pounds, only one annual loan of twenty-four pounds would be applied for, leaving a clear annual balance of twenty-four other pounds in the fund's favor. But Mr. Tom Poulton did not close his eyes to the possibility that statistics which held good when applied to thirty-five million people, including women and children, might stand in need of some modification before they became applicable to an exceptional gathering of seventy or eighty young and middle-aged persons, among whom were no women and no children. He very fairly admitted the exceptional character of the club, in the course of his speech on the motion that the fund should be instituted, but he contended that if as many as one in three, instead of one in four, were to apply at the year's end for the loan of twenty-four pounds, the result would show a clear balance of fifty per cent. in favor of the projected fund. He went on to show that if an application from one in three resulted in a profit of fifty per cent., an application from one in one and a half would result in a profit of twenty-five per cent.; or, carrying the principle still further, an application from one in three-quarters would result in a profit of twelve and a half per cent.; from which an easy calculation would show that if every member of the Loan Fund who had subscribed twelve pounds were to insist on borrowing twenty-four, the clear annual profit in favor of the club would be fifteen and five-eighths per cent., and Mr. Tom Poulton would undertake, in writing, to be responsible for the accuracy of his calculation. It was immediately proposed that this fund be forthwith instituted, and the proposition was carried by acclamation. Mr. Tom Poulton was immediately elected Chairman, Treasurer, Secretary and Trustee of the fund, and the whole club became subscribers to it.

Now this was one of Mr. Tom Poulton's practical jokes. Mr. Tom Poulton had, among other valuable gifts, a keen sense of humor, so keen, indeed, that it was in no degree blunted if the joke turned against himself. Most of Mr. Tom Poulton's practical jokes turned against himself, and the particular joke that Mr. Tom Poulton perpetrated in connection with the Serious Family Provident Loan Fund proved especially disastrous to Mr. Tom Poulton, and, in the long run, especially beneficial to his intended victims, the subscribers to the fund.

As the year drew toward its close, and as all the twelve-pound subscribers to the fund intimated their intention of applying for loans of twenty-four pounds apiece, (leaving a clear annual balance of fifteen and five-eighths per cent. in favor of the fund, according to Tom Poulton's own showing,) Tom Poulton began to cast about for another joke that should have the effect of eclipsing, by the richness of its humor, the humor of the fund joke, and of obliterating, by the force of its agreeable *dénouement*, all recollection of the disappointment that would be occasioned by the *dénouement* of the fund joke.

One morning Mr. Tom Poulton called upon Mr. Richard Harris, the Secretary of the Serious Family. Mr. Harris was the chosen abettor of Mr. Poulton's little jokes. He also acted the part of Traitor-in-Ordinary to that gentleman, and brought all his ingenuity to bear upon the best means of causing Mr. Poulton's jokes to recoil on himself. But Mr. Poulton's keen sense of humor reconciled him to all misfortunes that proceeded from it, and he and Mr. Harris were on the best of terms.

"Harris," said Tom Poulton, "I've arranged another sell for the Family, and I want your help."

"It is yours," said Harris. "Details?"

"You are aware that all the Family will be down on me, in six weeks' time, for their twenty-four pound loans? Well, before they fall due I'm going to die."

"Don't do that," said Harris.

"Yes, my mind's made up. Listen. I've found an old man of my name—Tom Poulton; I advertised for him. He is wretchedly poor, and he lives all by himself in Clump Cottages, Haverstock Hill."

"Well?"

"Well, he can't live three weeks, and I've taken lodgings in his house."

"Still I don't see——"

"You're very dull. He can't live three weeks—that is to say, in three weeks he'll die and he'll be buried. The Family must hear of it through you, they will all come to the funeral, and I'll turn up among them."

"But if you die, and don't repay them their money they have subscribed to the fund, I don't think they will come to the funeral."

"Yes, I've arranged about that. I'll make my will, leaving everything I have to be equally divided among them. The will must be opened by you immediately after my demise. I'll appoint you executor, and I'll leave you—I'll leave you a hundred pounds for your trouble."

"Thank you—thank you heartily."

"Spend it judiciously, Richard—when you get it."

* * * * *

"On the 17th November, at No. 3 Clump Cottages, Haverstock Hill, Thomas Poulton, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law."

* * * * *

The Serious Family were very angry at Tom Poulton's death. He had pocketed nearly a thousand pounds of their money, and out of this sum they had counted on borrowing two thousand at Christmas. But by their Chairman and Treasurer's demise, not only was there no prospect of effecting the contemplated loan, but it became a very serious question whether they would ever see any of the paid-up capital again. It was voted abominable on Tom Poulton's part to die at such a crisis, and nobody expressed any intention of going to his funeral. However, Mr. Dick Harris completely justified Tom Poulton's dying by producing his will at the next meeting; the will left everything that Tom Poulton possessed to the society, to be divided equally among its members, and as Tom Poulton had three or four hundred a year from house property, every one expressed an intention of going to his funeral.

The funeral was plain, not to say meagre, in its appointments; but no doubt Dick Harris, as executor, did not feel justified in putting the Serious Family to any unnecessary expense. It was voted thoughtful in Dick Harris, and never did any body of men feel more thoroughly convinced of the vanity of funeral pomp than did the members of the Serious Family as they stood round poor Tom Poulton's grave.

But between the demise and burial of the Tom Poulton who actually did die, Mr. Dick Harris had made an important discovery.

The Tom Poulton who did die turned out to be an extraordinarily wealthy old miser. His mattress was stuffed with bank notes, and so was his easy chair, and under the boards of his room was gold to the amount of eight or nine thousand pounds. Moreover, he appeared to have died intestate; at all events, the only will that was found was the will made in favor of the Serious Family by the Tom Poulton who did not die. In the absence of any other testamentary document applying to the property of the Tom Poulton who did die, Mr. Dick Harris had no alternative but to apply to it the testamentary document drawn up and signed by the Tom Poulton who did not die. I will not attempt to describe how the grief of the Serious Family for the loss of Tom Poulton was tempered by the rapture with which they learnt that his estate was worth altogether some thirty or forty thousand pounds.

The day of Tom Poulton's funeral was a bitterly cold one. A drizzling November mist shrouded one half of the funeral party from the other half, and all were drenched to the skin. There had been much moralizing among the mourners on the good qualities of poor Tom Poulton, on the eccentric taste that induced him to hoard away so much good money, and on the irreparable — almost irreparable — loss that his death would cause to the Family. As they stood round poor Tom Poulton's grave, discoursing in saddened whispers to this effect, they were naturally rather surprised to find poor Tom Poulton standing among them, his eyes red with weeping and his general appearance carefully contrived to convey the idea that his grief at his own death was unbounded. It was natural enough that he should be sorry for his own death; the only unaccountable feature in the matter was his being present as a live mourner at his own funeral. This consideration appealed powerfully to Mr. Peter Hodgson, the member of the Serious Family who first became conscious of Mr. Tom Poulton's presence among them.

At first Mr. Peter Hodgson was not at all surprised. Mr. Tom Poulton was so thoroughly identified with all gatherings of the Serious Family, particularly with all funerals of deceased members, (for it was a point of honor with the Family to muster in full strength on such occasions,) that Mr. Peter Hodgson accepted his presence almost as a matter of course. His attention, however, was directed to the anomaly by Tom Poulton's first remark.

"Whose funeral is this?" said Tom.

Peter turned dead white.

"Why it's—it's yours, Tom," said Peter.

"Mine?"

"Yes, Tom—yours."

"This is scarcely a place or time for a joke, Sir," said Tom, sternly.

"Joke!" said Peter, "it's no joke! Didn't you die last week?"

"I? Nonsense!"

"Well, anyway, we're burying you, Tom Poulton!"

"Why do you call me Tom Poulton?"

"Aren't you Tom Poulton?"

"Certainly not—I don't even know the name—I happened to be passing through the Cemetery, and, seeing a large crowd of mourners, I joined them from motives of mere curiosity."

"Then, Sir," said Peter Hodgson, "I never saw such a wonderful likeness of the very man we are burying in the whole course of my life!"

Tom glided mysteriously away from Peter Hodgson and made his way into the throng of mourners.

"Tom!" said another; "why we are burying you!"

"My name, Sir, is not Tom, and I have never been buried in my life!"

"Tom Poulton!" "Tom Poulton!" "Tom Poulton's alive and present!" passed from mouth to mouth, as the astounded Serious Family gazed in horror on his familiar but by no means vulgar features.

"Gentlemen," said Tom Poulton, "I must again assure you that you are deceived by an accidental resemblance; I am not Tom Poulton, and I never heard of him."

And with a slight bow he walked away.

* * * * *

The principal topic of conversation that night, at the meeting of the Serious Family, was the miraculous appearance of somebody very like Tom Poulton, at Tom Poulton's funeral. It was held that it couldn't possibly have been Tom Poulton, because Tom Poulton was dead and buried, and Tom Poulton's will had been opened, by which he left thirty or forty thousand pounds in ready money to the Serious Family. This was held by implication only, as it never entered anybody's head to suggest that the mysterious stranger could possibly have been Tom Poulton.

The club had resolved itself into a committee to consider the best means of investing, or otherwise disposing of, the handsome legacy which Tom Poulton had left them.

It was decided, as a first step, that, as a mark of respect to poor Tom Poulton's fund scheme, every member should be permitted to borrow twenty-four pounds from Tom's estate.

The question then arose whether it would be better to apply the balance to allowing every member a reasonable quantity of spirits and tobacco for life, without any payment whatever, or to divide it equally among the surviving members—a course of procedure that would give every member, after allowing for probate and executorial expenses, nearly £100 each.

As this interesting question was being put to the meeting by Mr. Richard Harris, Mr. Tom Poulton walked in.

Everybody looked very uncomfortable. Mr. Peter Hodgson, however, quickly recovered himself.

"Sir," said he, "this is a private club-room, and strangers are not admitted unless they are introduced by members."

"Ha! ha!" said Tom; "bravo, Peter!"

"Sir," said another, "we don't know who you are, but we must request you to withdraw."

"Allow me to introduce myself," said Tom, with much mock gravity. "I am Mr. Tom Poulton, whose funeral you attended this morning." And he took a chair and filled a pipe.

"If you imagine, Sir, that because you bear a certain distant resemblance to our poor friend Tom Poulton, you are justified in horrifying his friends with a highly-indecent practical joke—" began Peter Hodgson.

"A distant resemblance!"

"A very distant and shadowy resemblance, Sir. Nothing more, I assure you."

"Don't be a fool, Peter," said Tom; "we've had enough of this, haven't we, Dick?"

"We have, Sir," said Dick; "I must insist on your withdrawing immediately."

"Come, come," said Tom, rather chapfallen; "it was only my joke. I personated a poor old chap who happened to bear my name, in order to sell you all. Dick Hodgson and I arranged it together; didn't we, Dick?"

"Sir," said Dick, "I haven't the pleasure of your acquaintance. You will be good enough to withdraw, or we shall be under the necessity of expelling you by force."

And as the members of the club rose in a body, with the evident intention of carrying Dick Hodgson's threat into effect, Mr. Tom Poulton withdrew with a very blank expression of countenance.

In order to test the feeling of the club on the subject, it was immediately proposed by Mr. Dick Harris, and seconded by Mr. Peter Hodgson, that Mr. Tom Poulton was dead and buried. The motion was carried by acclamation.

It was then proposed by Mr. Peter Hodgson, and seconded by Mr. Dick Harris, that if, by any miracle, Mr. Tom Poulton came to life again, the whole of the legacy should be refunded to him, if possible, without driving him into Chancery for its recovery. This motion also was carried by acclamation.

Finally, it was proposed by Mr. Dick Harris, and seconded by Mr. Peter Hodgson, that the person who had just represented himself to be Tom Poulton restored to life was not in the least like Tom Poulton, and that he had no claim, and never by any possibility could have any claim, to the legacy in question. This motion, also, was carried by acclamation.

The question was considered settled by all but Tom Poulton himself.

Tom Poulton besieged the club doors day after day, but to no effect. The hall porter—they had started a hall porter and many other conveniences since Tom Poulton's death—had received strict injunctions not to admit any person calling himself Tom Poulton. He treated Tom kindly enough, believing him to be a harmless monomaniac, but no consideration could induce him to admit Tom within the club threshold.

Tom next tried the parish surgeon who gave the certificate of the dead Tom Poulton's death. But all the surgeon could prove was that the Tom Poulton who died was not at all like the Tom Poulton who stood before him. On the whole, this materially strengthened the club's case, particularly as the description given by the surgeon of the dead Tom Poulton's personal appearance corresponded exactly with every member's recollection of the unfortunate Chairman of the Serious Family. It was finally voted that, on the surgeon's evidence, poor Tom Poulton was more dead than ever.

Do what he might, Tom Poulton could not prove himself to be alive. Nobody would hear of it for a moment. He appealed (at some pecuniary loss) to his tradesmen for identification. They identified him without hesitation as the Tom Poulton who owed them money, but they furnished no clue that would serve to identify him with the Tom Poulton who had been Chairman of the Serious Family.

He never rested. He prepared petitions, but no one would present them. He commenced actions, but he broke down at the declaration for want of money. He called day after day at the club, but the hall porter was adamant. He addressed letter after letter to every member of the club, and inclosed stamped envelopes for reply, but they tore up the envelopes and applied the stamps to other uses.

At first these appeals amused the club immensely, but after six or eight months' persecution, the Family began to get tired of it. The *soi-disant* Tom Poulton was voted a bore, and at length it was solemnly proposed that negotiations should be opened with him with the view of arriving at some compromise. Mr. Tom Poulton was formally invited into the club-room, but he was informed that for the purposes of that meeting his name was Major-Gen. Arthur Fitzpatrick. Tom was reduced to that condition of self-abnegation that he really had no objection to this arrangement.

It was then and there arranged with Major-Gen. Arthur Fitzpatrick that so long as Tom Poulton continued to be dead an annual salary of one hundred pounds should be paid, quarterly, to the Major-General by the Committee of the Serious Family. The Major-General accepted this proposition with alacrity, and he was forthwith elected an honorary life member of the Serious Family, vice Tom Poulton, deceased.

And Major-Gen. Fitzpatrick accepted his election, and eventually became Chairman of the club. And poor Tom Poulton lies dead and buried at a salary of a hundred a year, payable quarterly in advance. On one occasion, indeed, when the Major-General's quarterly instalment was some three weeks in arrears, poor Tom Poulton showed strong symptoms of revivification, but his disturbed spirit was eventually appeased by an additional advance of five pounds on account of the Major-General's next quarter's salary.—*W. S. Gilbert, in The Dark Blue.*

Spots on the Sun.—Many theories have been advanced with regard them. Galileo thought they were pitchy scum, surmounted by clouds, thrown up from the heated body of the sun and wafted around on an illuminated atmosphere. But his means of observation were imperfect. It did not occur to him to use a colored glass, and his observations were confined to periods when the sun was near the horizon or veiled by clouds or fog. When they came to be better observed, this theory was abandoned, as well as many others that succeeded it. About 1773 Prof. Alexander Wilson, of Glasgow, advanced another theory, founded upon a careful examination of the aspects of the spots; which, with some modifications from late discoveries, obtains at the present time. His idea was that they were conical cavities in the illuminated surface of the sun, analogous to cyclones in the atmosphere of the earth, showing a darker stratum of the sun at the bottom. The normal condition of a well-developed sun-spot may be described as consisting of a very dark centre, varying in shape, called the umbra, which is the lower and darker stratum at the bottom of the vortex, surrounded by a gray marginal disk, much larger, called the penumbra, which is the conical or funnel-shaped cavity in the luminous surface. Sometimes a still darker spot is seen on the umbra, called the nucleus, which is presumed to be an opening into a still lower stratum. The sun rotates in twenty-five and a half days; but as the earth advances in its orbit in the same direction, its apparent rotation to us is 27.3 days; and the average passage of a spot across the disk is about thirteen and a half days. As the spot first makes its appearance on the eastern edge of the hemisphere, it is seen only as a long, narrow line of the penumbra,—as if one were approaching the crater of a volcano from a level, and got sight of the opposite side of crater. The next day, as it advances, a glimpse of the umbra is seen, as if over the edge of the nearest side of the cone, and so on, till it approaches the centre of the disc, and gives a view into the whole cavity, as if one were suspended in a balloon directly over the crater. As the spot rotates toward the western edge these aspects are reversed. It was from these appearances that Wilson founded his theory. We know now, that what we see of the sun, except through these spots, and at the time of a total eclipse, is an intensely luminous envelope, called the photosphere, consisting of incandescent metallic gases, in which iron, copper, sodium, and many other metals, are held in a gaseous condition by the intense heat. The idea now is that these gases, becoming cooled by contact with external space, or a cooler external atmosphere, are precipitated, and rush in descending currents toward the centre, breaking away the photosphere, and exposing lower and less luminous strata. This is confirmed by the spectroscope, which shows the presence of descending currents in the penumbra, and by stereoscopic views, which present the spots as funnel-shaped cavities. It was once thought that the umbra was part of a solid crust of the sun, if there is anything solid there; but the spectroscope shows it to be composed of incandescent gases, in constant agitation, and it would doubtless appear luminous, were it not in such juxtaposition with the photosphere.—*J. J. Dixwell, in the Atlantic Monthly.*

Novels.—Novels have become so important a branch of literature—so much mental and moral power is engaged in the production of good ones, and so great is their value as representations of human life—that it is provoking to think that so large a portion of the public, with the best and the most entertaining novels at their command, should be deluded into reading the worst and the most tiresome—novels which have no charm of style, no felicity in the invention and conduct of a story, no vivid painting of scenery or manners, no power of conceiving and consistently developing character, no insight into the affections, sentiments, passions, and thoughts of human nature, and especially no effect in peopling the mind with new friends and acquaintances, ideal in their mode of existence, but intensely real to the heart and imagination whose wants and aspirations they impersonate, and whose sentiments they both purify and please. A person whose brain is filled with these "beings of the mind" is attended by a crowd of inspirers and comforters, who cling to him when other friends desert him—who soothe, cheer, animate, and enrich his existence—and from whose joyous and invigorating company all mean and base feelings slink ashamed away. But there is nothing genial and satisfying in the society with which bad novelists would fill the imagination. Burglars, highwaymen, murderers, pirates and assassins are their heroes. Their poverty of mind is such that they can produce no effects, no "thrilling" incidents, but by a continual use of the coarsest stimulants of romance.—*Success and its Conditions, by E. P. Whipple.*

A VIRTUOSO.

"Art is the helpmate of Humanity."—*Popular Error.*

Be seated, pray. "A grave appeal?"
The sufferers by the war, of course;
Ah, what a sight for us, who feel,—
This monstrous *mélodrame* of Force!
We, sir, we connoisseurs, should know
On whom its heaviest burden falls;
Collections shattered at a blow,
Museums turned to hospitals!

"And worse," you say; "the wide distress!"
Alas, 'tis true distress exists,
Though let me add, our worthy Press
Have no mean skill as colorists;—
Speaking of color, next your seat
There hangs a sketch from Vernet's hand;
Some Moscow fancy, incomplete,
Yet not indifferently planned;

Note specially the gray old Guard,
Who tears his tattered coat to wrap
A closer bandage round the scarred
And frozen comrade in his lap;—
But, as regards the present war,—
Now don't you think our pride of pence
Goes—may I say it?—somewhat far
For objects of benevolence?

You hesitate. For my part, I—
Though ranking Paris next to Rome,
Æsthetically—still reply
That "Charity begins at Home."
The words remind me. Did you catch
My so-named "Hunt?" The girl's a gem;
And look how those lean rascals watch
The pile of scraps she brings to them!

"But your appeal's for home," you say,
"For home, and English poor!" Indeed!
I thought Philanthropy today
Was blind to mere domestic need—
However sore—Yet though one grants
That home should have the foremost claims,
At least these Continental wants
Assume intelligible names;

While here with us—Ah! who could hope
To verify the varied pleas,
Or from his private means to cope
With all our shrill necessities!
Impossible! One might as well
Attempt comparison of creeds;
Or fill that huge Malayan shell
With these half-dozen Indian beads.

Moreover, add that every one
So well exalts his pet distress,
'Tis—Give to all, or give to none,
If you'd avoid invidiousness.
Your case, I feel, is sad as A's,
The same applies to B's and C's;
By my selection I shouldraise
An alphabet of rivalries;

And life is short.—I see you look
At yonder dish, a priceless bit;
You'll find it drawn in Brongniart's book,
They say that Raphael painted it;—
And life is short, you understand;
So, if I only hold you out
An open though an empty hand,
Why you'll forgive me, I've no doubt.

Nay, do not rise. You seem amused;
And yet one must have principle!
'Twas on these grounds I just refused
Some gushing Lady Bountiful,—
Believe me, on these very grounds.
Good-bye, then. Ah, a rarity!
That cost me quite three hundred pounds,—
The Dürer figure,—"Charity."
Austin Dobson.

—*In Saint Pauls Magazine.*

Robinson Crusoe.—It was an old man—for a man so buffeted with the storms of fortune may be reckoned old at fifty-nine—and it was, as we have said, after a fit of apoplexy, that Defoe produced his unrivaled story. Like Richardson, he won his fame at a period when, in most men, the imaginative faculty becomes dormant. Defoe was, in his staid Dutch fashion, a consummate literary artist. There have been greater novelists, but not one, we think, who has shown more skill in the management of his materials, or produced so fine an effect from the accumulation of prosaic details. *Robinson Crusoe* became famous immediately, has been famous ever since, and is likely to continue popular so long as literature endures. In this tale Defoe exhibits an intense imagination which at times leads him to the verge of poetry. All his fictions display an infinite amount of invention, and of practical experience; but the first and best of them is perhaps the only one in which the supreme faculty comes into play, the only one that awakens strong emotion in the reader and carries him, despite the homely, colloquial style of narrative, into a region of high romance. Crusoe's lonely isle has a more familiar hold upon our boys than any historic site with which they are acquainted. Few spots distinguished in geography have a greater interest than this. It is something to discover an island, but it is better to create one, and Defoe's freehold is more precious, and bids fair to be more permanent than any possessed by Duke or Marquis. "This man could have founded a colony as well as governed it," said a statesman after reading Defoe's great novel. Dr. Johnson, it will be remembered, said that *Robinson Crusoe* was one of the few books a reader would wish longer. Marmontel observed that it was the first book he ever read with exquisite pleasure; and Rousseau wrote: "Since we must have books, this is one which in my opinion is a most excellent treatise on natural education. This is the first my Emilius shall read; his whole library shall long consist of this work." Similar quotations might, of course, be multiplied by scores, but a tale that has been accepted by the world needs not the commendation of men of letters. Yet those of us who still rejoice in this book of our boyhood, must have heard or read with no common pleasure the remarks made some time ago at the banquet of the Royal Geographical Society by one of the most illustrious of our scientific men. Prof. Owen, in alluding to "the most popular of all records of geographical discovery and adventure," made by "the adventurous mariner, Robinson Crusoe," said: "It is unfortunate that lack of instruments for lunar observations prevented the determination of the precise locality of the most celebrated of the islands which he discovered. But when we reflect on the influence of the literary results of his expeditions in stimulating the youth of all nations to geographical exploration and adventure, we may hope in that noble hall, which the prophetic vision of our President doubtless sees rising in the future, that a statue of Crusoe may be raised from the sole remaining authentic portrait which adorns the frontispiece of the first edition of his famous geographical work.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

The Unity of Germany.—Now I say at once that I cannot look upon the establishment of German unity as an evil, and I say this in spite of the prejudices of a part of my countrymen and of the authority of eminent men whose judgment on so many other points I respect as both wise and sound. I say it with less hesitation because this is not an opinion taken up by me after the event. I took no part in those paroxysms of patriotism which followed Sadowa; and in the pulpit of Notre Dame, when handling these questions at their summits, where they came into contact with morals and religion, I used every effort to show that her neighbors were no dangerous competitors of France, but rather friendly rivals, and natural allies, and in many respects even useful models. I say therefore that France had no cause for uneasiness at the formation of a first-class political and military power at her very doors, and that the unity of Germany need not have been looked upon either as a humiliation or a menace.

Certainly not a humiliation; for it is with nations as with individuals. When, like France, they are really great, it is not necessary to level everything around for their greatness to be more apparent. The true elements of a nation's greatness lie in herself—in the regular progressive development of her institutions, and in the growth of material prosperity, or still more of moral and intellectual wealth. To seek for greatness abroad by arrogant interference in foreign affairs is both an illusion and a crime; it is a policy of envy; and of all policies none is so inconsistent with the ancient glory and the heroic nature of France.

Nor was German unity a menace. Had France but spoken in those tones which are as persuasive on the lips of a nation as of an individual; had she but proclaimed her determination to respect the liberty of Germany in everything that bore on its internal organization; had she but repudiated all intention of conquest in respect to the provinces on the Rhine, which had no more desire to be French than Alsace and Lorraine have to be German; had she but refrained from making any movement toward the sacred river along whose waters roll the historical and legendary traditions of Germany—had she done this, she would not have had any German invasion to fear, or in the case of such an impossible invasion, she would have had the whole of Europe on her side.

It was thus neither our interest nor our right to oppose the unity of Germany. I am not afraid to say that our interest was rather to forward that unity. There are certain results against which no opposition can prevail, because their accomplishment is part of the nature of things; the nation demands them, the logical development of its history leads to them as if by a fate; they seem plainly to be part of the order of Providence. The policy of an intelligent nation ought to foresee these events, and instead of opposing obstacles to them which can never be of use and are sure ultimately to be turned against herself, will give them a free scope, and thus secure them to her own service.—*France and Germany—By Father Hyacinthe.*

Gen. Grant a Man of Grit.—A peculiar kind of grit, not falling under any of the special expressions I have noted, yet partaking in some degree of all, is illustrated in the character of Gen. Grant. Without an atom of pretension or rhetoric, with none of the external signs of energy and intrepidity, making no parade of the immovable purpose, iron nerve, and silent, penetrating intelligence God has put into him, his tranquil greatness is hidden from superficial scrutiny behind a cigar, as President Lincoln's was behind a joke. When anybody tried to coax, cajole, overawe, browbeat or deceive Lincoln, the President nursed his leg, and was reminded of a story; when anybody tries the same game with Grant, the General listens and—smokes. If you try to wheedle out of him his plans for a campaign, he stolidly smokes; if you call him an imbecile and a blunderer, he blandly lights another cigar; if you praise him as the greatest General living, he placidly returns the puff from his Regalia; and if you tell him he should run for the Presidency, it does not disturb the equanimity with which he inhales and exhales the unsubstantial vapor which typifies the politician's promises. While you are wondering what kind of man this creature without a tongue is, you are suddenly electrified with the news of some splendid victory, proving that behind the cigar, and behind the face discharged of all tell-tale expression, is the best brain to plan and the strongest heart to dare among the Generals of the Republic.—*Success and its Conditions—By E. P. Whipple.*

The Management of Children.—There is a tendency, we think, at the present day to put children too forward, not so much for the sake of showing off their extraordinary merits to an admiring world, as from the better motive of early accustoming them to the conversation of grown people and the usages of society, and of inspiring them with confidence, ease, and self-possession. No doubt these results are very valuable; but the mistake which many people make is in forgetting that children are something like dogs, which require to be very well trained before they can safely be recommended to the familiarity of strangers. And it is to be remembered that the moment children cease to respect any of the grown-up people with whom they associate, not only is the whole benefit of the intercourse lost at once, but real injury is inflicted on the moral tone of the child. For this reason children should be brought as little as possible into the society of men and women who cannot command their respect; while of those who can, the influence should be hedged round by all the numerous impalpable barriers which judicious parents know perfectly well how to interpose between children and the most popular and careless of their adult playfellows. The confidence which well-bred children at once repose in an eligible stranger, without being either rude or troublesome, is charming to everybody who has any natural taste for their society.

But closely allied with the mistaken license allowed to children in matters like the above is the disposition to laugh at, and thereby to encourage, all traits of singularity, oddness, or affectation which children may exhibit, as marks of genius which ought not to be repressed. Of all the dangerous errors into which parents can fall, this, in our opinion, is the worst. For nothing so soon hardens into second nature as juvenile eccentricity; and few things are more injurious to success in life than marked oddities of manner and gesture when they reach the point of grotesqueness. The majority of the world agree with Mr. Peter Magnus; they don't see the necessity of originals. And what is more, so many "originals" are only sham ones after all. That is to say, their singularity is merely a bad habit which they can't shake off, and is only very partially innate. When you see a child doing anything unlike other children, anything queer, surprising, or uncouth, however comic or however clever it may seem, never laugh at or applaud it. Children naturally very self-willed, and with real natural peculiarities, can soon be broken of such tricks, if treated with absolute indifference. But once let the idea find its way into their brains that such sallies, naughty though they be, are regarded as marks of genius, and the mischief is done.

To come back to the point from which we started—the management, namely, of young children—there is one thing to be laid down: let there be no divided rule in a house. Don't let the children see that the father means one thing and the mother another in their bringing up. They see the difference, if it exists, in a moment; and when they do, farewell to all wholesome parental influence. Husbands and mothers may talk too freely before their children, forgetful of their rising intelligence. And, indeed, nothing is more common than to get a wink from the head of the house, implying that you are to be upon your guard before Johnny or Tommy, who is listening open-mouthed to your witty narrative, while he himself the next moment will offend against his own precautions in the most barefaced manner by plunging headlong into your domestic controversy, in which, to speak metaphorically, knives are freely used on both sides. —*Macmillan's Magazine.*

Demagogues.—The most obvious example here is the demagogue; horror and hatred of him have been stereotyped in the commonplaces of many generations; so that, at last, he has himself been compelled to join in the general cry of disgust, and is commonly recognized from his giving the loudest hiss when his craft is named. Still political writers continue to make the mistake of classing him among democrats. Never was classification more absurd and inaccurate. It is true that, as a monarchy implies not merely the loyalist, but the courtier, so a democracy implies not merely the citizen but the demagogue. But the demagogue is the courtier, accommodating himself to a change of position. He is not a democrat who goes too far, but he is a democrat emancipated from democracy. He is not a democrat perverted, but a democrat inverted. He has a profound distrust of the people, bred from his success in deluding the people, and is at heart and from reflection a believer in despotism. In the company of select friends, over the nuts and wine, he does not hesitate to complain of the injustice he receives from the pens of conservative writers on the science of government; and as John Wilkes privately vindicated himself from the disgrace of being a Wilkesite, so he scorns in his confidential hours the imputation of being a democrat. It is bad enough, he says, for a reduced gentleman to be compelled to get his living by such a trade as his; why insult his intelligence by imputing fanaticism to his motives? He is willing to be Capt. Rook; but why discredit his firmness of mind by insinuating that he has any feelings of tenderness for the pigeon he plucks?

The significant fact, however, in the biography of the demagogue is, that he commonly commences public life as a simpleton, and the process by which he is developed into the rogue is one which will well repay investigation. In his youth, his pinched brain and shallow sensibilities are filled with the notion that he must "popularize" political knowledge in order that he must reach "the great heart of the people." He begins with bombast, if he ends with blarney. Sense, information, logic, he is early taught to believe that the people cannot understand; he is by no means certain that he could use them if they did; but he feels swelling within him an eloquence of the soul which he thinks must do the business, if he can obtain an occasion for its utterance. As his speech is a caricature of eloquence, nothing but caricature can suggest a notion of its power. The confused resources of his little brain are imperceptibly harmonized and condensed into low cunning and brazen effrontery; and before many years he can congratulate himself on his shrewd escape from all illusions, and on his success in reaching that perfect profligacy of mind and character which marks the finished demagogue.—*Success and its Conditions. By E. P. Whipple.*

Harvard and the English Universities.—And now that we have fairly reached Harvard, and got out of the car, what is the first thing that strikes one accustomed to our English Universities? In my case it certainly was, the absence of all walls round the College precincts, and consequently of the air of seclusion which is stamped on our colleges. Each of these is a little academic fortress against an unlearned and profane world, which under-graduates can only penetrate through the porter's lodge, and cannot leave at all after "Tom" is down. But the Harvard grove and yard lie open to the road. There is not even a postern-rail round the greater part; and Massachusetts, Holworthy, and the rest open on the yard, with no porter's lodge at their entrance, or bars to their windows. If an undergraduate is at morning chapel and lectures—or recitations, as they say at Harvard—he is free to go and come as he pleases. The institution of proctors, with their staff of marshals and bull-dogs, is unknown, and "gating," of course, an impossibility. Nor could I hear that any ill results follow from this neglect of what we consider salutary discipline. Artemus Ward said that he had found Harvard at the bar of Parker's Hotel in Boston, but the joke, so far as I could judge, has the slightest possible foundation of truth.

The entire absence of academic costume is the next most salient external difference. Oxford or Cambridge without caps and gowns would lose probably much more than mere picturesqueness, but Harvard would gain little by adopting them. The genius of the place is opposed to formalities or trappings of all kinds, and holds its own without them. There is no want of dignity in the gatherings on great occasions, if I may judge by the ceremony of laying the first stone of the Memorial Hall, at which I was lucky enough to be present. Harvard has unfortunately no institutions answering to our College halls and butteries, for I refuse to be so uncomplimentary as to say that Commons, a deserted and converted railway depot, some 300 yards from College-yard, in which as many students take their meals, is in any sense accepted as a College hall. The consequence is that small parties of friends organize private messes, called club-tables, at various houses in the town, which lay themselves out specially for this business, and often serve two or three separate tables in different rooms. Winter comes on so soon after the College meets in October that no systematic rowing is attempted before Spring; the sixes—there are no eight-oared boats at Harvard—rest on their brackets, and the Freshmen are spared until their second term. I was astonished to find that the boys have no regular bathing-place. Any one who wants to swim must jump off the boat-house raft and take it.

This want of a bathing-place is only one of many signs of the indifference to variety of pastimes which soon strikes an Englishman at Harvard. Cricket has been voted too tedious, and is not, I believe, played at all. The same may now be said of foot-ball, for a certain annual collision between Sophomores and Freshmen, on a day known as Bloody Monday, has brought out an ordinance against the game. So base-ball, a game almost identical with the 'rounders' of our schools, enjoys undisputed pre-eminence among land sports. The Harvard Nine have reached a high degree of excellence in this national game, as many Americans love to call it, and they are said to be superior to any Club in the States, excepting, perhaps, the professional White and Red Stockings. I do not deny that the game is a good one, when well played, but frequent accidents are caused to hands and knees by the violence with which the ball is thrown in to the bases, and it has not a tithe of the skill or variety of cricket. There is plenty of rowing on the Charles from Spring up to the long vacation, and a gymnasium near the site of the Memorial Hall; but neither tennis, rackets nor fives."—*Thomas Hughes, M. P., in the Dark Blue.*

Alsace and Lorraine.—"Hitherto I have said nothing of Alsace and Lorraine, and my silence has been intentional. Although so hotly debated on both sides, the question appears to me only a secondary one. It has nothing to do with the real ground of the quarrel, and the undue importance assigned to it both by Germany and France has been one of the most futile, though at the same time most fruitful, causes of the prolongation of the strife. For myself, I have too high and too just an idea of my country to confound her moral integrity with her material integrity upon this point, or to believe that the mere possession of two provinces is so essential to her greatness that if she lost them she would forfeit her high pre-eminence in Europe. English history itself proves the contrary. When we retook Calais, the town which was spoken of as a loaded pistol directed against the heart of France, that event was looked upon in England as a public misfortune, and your Queen went to her tomb with the fatal name of Calais engraved upon her heart. But what Englishman of the present day ever regrets the loss of Calais? And just so it will be, I doubt not, if Strasburg and Metz are taken away from us. It is less for their strategic importance that we cling so tenaciously to those two cities than for the heroic loyalty which they have displayed towards France, and which France owes to them. Alsace and Lorraine desire to remain French, and they will prove it by their votes, as they have declared it by shedding their blood; and it is the duty of France, both to them and to herself, not to abandon them.

"On the other hand, Germany is wrong in regarding the annexation of these provinces as a final guarantee against aggression from our side. Let the new German Empire be moderate as well as strong, and she will have nothing to fear from the attacks of a neighbor who will be at once weakened and grateful. Whatever opinion others may have, I believe in the gratitude of nations, and more especially in that of my own generous country. The true guarantees for Germany are the relations of good neighborhood and a sincere and permanent alliance with us; and the best pledge of such an alliance would be to allow Alsace and Lorraine to continue in the national unity of France. Those provinces you will say are German, both by history and language, and I willingly admit it; but they are pervaded by the spirit of France, and they are ours by the energy and persistence of their patriotism. Alsace and Lorraine form a natural and living bond between these two great nations. They are, as it were, the hand—I might almost say the heart—of Germany, reposing affectionately in the hand and heart of France."—*France and Germany—By Father Hyacinthe.*

Small-pox.—It is a well-known fact that when persons have once had the small-pox they seldom or never take it again, and that the disease known as cow-pox is a modified form of small-pox, and that persons who have had this modified form of small-pox are as little liable to take this disease as those who have had the small-pox itself. This was the great discovery of Jenner, and the practice of vaccination has more than realized the hopes of its discoverer and his friends. Where vaccination has been carried out with energy, and communities by wise laws or individual action have seen that every child is duly vaccinated, there small-pox has not spread. It appears that where communities are all properly vaccinated, there, even if an isolated case of small-pox does occur, it has no pabulum to feed on, and it does not spread. It is only when the small-pox contagion is communicated to unvaccinated persons that the disease is set up, and has sufficient vitality to spread through a community. Forty-five millions of persons died in Europe from small-pox in the century preceding the introduction of vaccination, while it is calculated that it has not killed more than two millions of persons in Europe since the introduction of vaccination. In London, during the last century, one death in every fourteen was due to small-pox. Up to the present time in this century not more than one-fiftieth of the persons who have died in London have died of this disease. Greater differences than even this have been observed in some of the cities and towns of the Continent of Europe. At Trieste the deaths from small-pox have been seventy-five times less than before vaccination; in Moravia, twenty-one times less; in Silesia, twenty-nine times less; in Westphalia, twenty-five times less; and in Berlin, nineteen times less.—*Nature.*

LOVE'S COLORS.

Not violets I gave my love,
That in their life are sweet and rare,
And deep in color, as the heart
Whose every thought of her is prayer;
For violets grow pale and dry,
And lose the semblance of her eye.

No lily's buds I gave my love,
Though she is white and pure as they;
For they are cold to smell and touch,
And blossom but a single day;
And press'd by love, in love's own page,
They yellow into early age.

But cyclamen I chose to give,
Whose pale white blossoms at the tips
(All else as driven snow) are pink,
And mind me of her perfect lips;
Still till this flower is kept and old
Its worth to love is yet untold.

Old, kept and kissed, it does not lose
As other flowers the hues they wear;
Love is triumphant, and this bloom
Will never whiten from despair;
Rather it deepens as it lies,
This flower that purples when it dies.

So shall my love, as years roll by,
Take kingly colors for its own;
Sole master of her vanquish'd heart,
Am I not master of a throne?
Crush'd by no foot, nor cast away,
My purple love shall rule the day.
C. C. Fraser-Tytler.

—*In Saint Pauls Magazine.*

Some Facts About Greenland.—Lieut Payer, well-known for his geological investigations in the Alps, has lately communicated some facts in regard to discoveries in Greenland by the late German expedition, of which he was a member; and in this he calls attention especially to the probability of the hypothesis that Greenland is essentially a congeries of islands similar to that west of it, and not a huge continental mass, as has been supposed by most authors. One strong evidence of this he considers to be furnished by the deep inlet discovered by the expedition, previously unrecorded on any chart, and which received the name of Emperor Francis Joseph's Fiord. This was found to extend deep into the interior of the land, continually opening into new arms, and widening in places until it was traced out for over one-third of the estimated breadth of Greenland, and without any indication of coming to an end. Indeed, in a south-westerly direction it opened out into what looked like a great basin, into which the fiord itself emptied. The circumstance also, that the saltness of the fiords is generally greatly diminished by the fresh water streams pouring into them, when they are simply *cul-de-sacs*, and the fact that the great Greenland fiord, notwithstanding the enormous addition of fresh water, retained all its saltness, pointed to a maritime communication with the opposite side of the country. Time was not allowed to the party to prosecute the exploration of this supposed strait; but it is believed, as stated, that it finds its opposite opening in Baffin's Bay. Another still more potent argument in favor of the assumption that Greenland is a congeries of islands, and not a continent, was found in the apparent absence of great longitudinal valleys, such as usually characterize continents, these being entirely wanting in the north-eastern part of Greenland.—*Nature.*

Privileged Persons.—One embodiment of the privileged person is she whose forte lies in saying unpleasant things with praiseworthy coolness. She aims at a reputation for smartness or for honesty, according to the character of her intellect, and she uses what she gets without stint or sparing. If she is clever, she is noted for her sarcastic speeches and epigrammatic brilliancy; and her *mots* are bandied about from one to the other of her friends; with an uneasy sense, however, in the laughter they excite. For every one feels that he who laughs today may have cause to wince to-morrow, and that dancing on one's own grave is by no means an exhilarating exercise. No one is safe with her—not even her nearest and dearest; and she does not care how deeply she wounds when she is about it. But her victims rarely retaliate; which is the oddest part of the business. They resign themselves meekly enough to the scalpel, and comfort themselves with the reflection that it is only pretty Fanny's way, and that she is known to all the world as a privileged person, who may say what she likes.

Another exercise of peculiar privilege is to be found in the matter of flirting. Some women are able to flirt with impunity to an extent which would simply destroy any one else. They flirt with the most delicious frankness, yet for all practical purposes keep their place in society undisturbed and their repute intact. They have the art of making the best of two worlds, the secret of which is all their own, yet which causes the weak to stumble and the rash to fall. They ride on two horses at once, with a skill as consummate as their daring; but the feeble sisters who follow after them slip down between, and come to grief and public disaster as their reward. It is in vain to try to analyze the terms on which this kind of privilege is founded. Say that one pretty person takes the tone of universal relationship—that she has an illimitable fund of sisterliness always at command for a host of "dear boys" of her own age, or, when a little older and drawing near to the borders of mature sirenhood, that she is a kind of ecumenical aunt to a large congregation of well-looking nephews—she may steer safely through the shallows of this dangerous coast, and land at last on the *terra firma* of a respected old age; but let another try it, and she goes to the bottom like a stone. And yet the first has pushed her privileges as far as they will go, while the second has only played with hers; but the one comes triumphantly into port with all colors flying, and the other makes shipwreck and is lost. And why the one escapes and the other goes down is a mystery given to no one to fathom.

Another self-granted privilege is the license some give themselves in the way of taking liberties, and the boldness with which they force your barriers. Indeed there is no barrier that can stand against these resolute invaders. You are not at home, say, to all the world, but the privileged person is sure you will see him or her, and forthwith mounts your stairs with a cheerful conscience, carrying his welcome with him—so he says. Admitted into your penetralia, the privileges of this bold sect increases, being of the same order as the traditional ell on the grant of the inch.

The neglect of all ordinary social observances is another reading of the patent of privilege which certain people grant themselves. These are the people who never return your calls, who do not think themselves obliged to answer your invitations, who do not keep their appointments, and who forget their promises. It is useless to reproach them, to expect from them the grace of punctuality, the politeness of a reply, or the faintest stirrings of a social conscience in anything. They are privileged to the observance of a general neglect, and you must make your account with them as they are. If they are good-natured, they will spend much time and energy in framing apologies that may or may not tell; if women, and graceful, and liking to be liked without taking much trouble about it, they will profess a thousand sorrows and shames the next time they see you, and play the pretty hypocrite with more or less success. You must not mind what they do, they say pleadingly; no one does; they are such notoriously bad callers no one ever expects them to pay visits like other people; or they are so lazy about writing, please don't mind if they don't answer your letters or even your invitations, they don't mean to be rude, only they don't like writing; or they are so dreadfully busy they cannot do half they ought, and are obliged sometimes to break their engagements and so on; and you, probably for the twentieth time, accept excuses which mean nothing, but "I am a privileged person," and go on again as before, hoping for better things against all lessons of past experience. How can you do otherwise with that charming face looking so sweetly into yours, and the coquettish little hypocrisies played off for your benefit? If that charming face were old or ugly, things would be different, but so long as women possess *la beauté du diable* men can do nothing but treat them as angels.

And so we come round to the root of the

matter once more. The privileged person, whose patent society has indorsed, must be young, pretty, charming, and a woman. Failing these conditions, she is a mere adventuress, whose discomfiture is not far off; with these, her patent will last just as long as they do. And when they have gone, she will degenerate into a "horror," at whom the bold will laugh, the timid tremble, and whose company the wise will avoid as too unpleasant to be borne.—*The Saturday Review.*

RACE.—Physical science is proving more and more the immense importance of race; the importance of hereditary powers, hereditary organs, hereditary habits, in all organized beings, from the lowest plant to the highest animal. She is proving more and more the omnipresent action of the differences between races; how the more favored race (she cannot avoid using the epithet,) exterminates the less favored, or at least expels it, and forces it, under penalty of death, to adapt itself to new circumstances; and, in a word, that competition between every race and every individual of that race, and reward according to deserts, is (as far as we can see,) an universal law of living things. And she says—for the facts of history prove it—that as it is among the races of plants and animals, so it has been unto this day among the races of men.

The natural theology of the future must take count of these tremendous and even painful facts; and she may take count of them. For Scripture has taken count of them already. It talks continually—it has been blamed for talking so much—of races, of families; of their wars, their struggles, their exterminations; of races favored, of races rejected; of remnants being saved, to continue the race; of hereditary tendencies, hereditary excellencies, hereditary guilt. Its sense of the reality and importance of descent is so intense, that it speaks of a whole tribe or a whole family by the name of its common ancestor, and the whole nation of the Jews is Israel, to the end. And if I be told this is true of the Old Testament, but not of the New, I must answer, What? Does not St. Paul hold the identity of the whole Jewish race with Israel their forefather, as strongly as any prophet of the Old Testament? And what is the central historic fact, save One, of the New Testament, but the conquest of Jerusalem—the dispersion, all but destruction of a race, not by miracle, but by invasion, because found wanting when weighed in the stern balances of natural and social law?—*Canon Kingsley in Macmillan's Magazine.*

ST. MICHEAL'S CAVE.—The mouth is about 1,100 feet above the sea. We zigzagged up to it, and first were led into an aperture in the rock some height above the true entrance of the cave. In this upper cavern we saw some tall and beautiful stalactite pillars. The water drips from the roof charged with bicarbonate of lime. Exposed to the air, the carbonic acid partially escapes, and the simple carbonate of lime, which is hardly at all soluble in water, deposits itself as a solid, forming stalactites and stalagmites. Even the exposure of chalk or limestone water to the open air partially softens it. A specimen of the Redbourne water exposed by Messrs. GRAHAM, MILLER and HOFMANN in a shallow basin, fell from eighteen degrees to nine degrees of hardness. The softening process of CLARK is virtually a hastening of the natural process. Here, however, instead of being permitted to evaporate, half the carbonic acid is appropriated by lime; the half thus taken up, as well as the remaining half, being precipitated. The solid precipitate is permitted to sink, and the clear supernatant liquid is limpid soft water. We returned to the real mouth of St. Michael's Cave, which is entered by a wicket. The floor was somewhat muddy, and the roof and walls were wet. Our guide took off his coat, but we did not follow his example. We were soon in the midst of a natural temple, where tall columns sprang complete from floor to roof, while incipient columns were growing to meet each other, upward and downward. The water which trickles from the stalactite, after having in part yielded up its carbonate of lime, falls upon the floor vertically underneath, and there builds the stalagmite. Consequently, the pillars grow from above and below simultaneously along the same vertical. It is easy to distinguish the stalagmitic from the stalactitic portion of the pillars. The former is always divided into sport segments by protuberant rings, as if deposited periodically, while the latter presents a uniform surface. In some cases the points of inverted cones of stalactite rested on the centres of pillars of stalagmite. The process of solidification and the architecture are alike beautiful. We followed our guide through various branches and arms of the cave, climbed and descended steps, halted at the edges of deep, dark shafts and apertures, squeezed ourselves through narrow passages, where the sober gray of my coat suffered less than the black of my companions'. From time to time we halted, while Mr. CROOKES illuminated with ignited magnesium-wire the roof, columns, dependent spears, and graceful drapery of the stalactite. Once, coming to a magnificent cluster of icicle-like spears, we helped ourselves to specimens. There was some difficulty in detaching the more delicate ones, their fragility was so great. A consciousness of Vandalism which smote me at the time haunts me still; for though our requisitions were moderate, this beauty ought not to be at all invaded. Pendent from the roof in their natural habitant, nothing can exceed their delicate beauty; they live, as it were, surrounded by organic connections. In London they are curious, but not beautiful. Of gathered shells, EMERSON writes:

> "I wiped away the weeds and foam,
> And brought my seaborn treasures home;
> But the poor, unsightly, noisome things
> Had left their beauty on the shore,
> With the sun, and the sand, and the wild uproar."

—*John Lyndall in the Fortnightly Review.*

COLORING PIPES.—Consider, in the first place, a meerschaum pipe in its native purity of hue. It is a symbol of one of the most universal, and, we might almost add, one of the most intellectual pleasures known to humanity. From a moral point of view it is suggestive of peace, of the calming of over-irritated nerves, and of general good-will toward mankind. Tobacco supplies one of the few comforts by which men who live by their hands solace themselves under incessant hardships, while it equally gives relief to the excited brain of those who depend upon intellectual labor. In all the wide scale of human beings which intervenes between the Red Indian and the German philosopher, there is no rank for which tobacco does not soften the harsh edges of daily life. Next to the man who invented sleep, we should pay gratitude to the benefactor who discovered this method of entering the confines of sleep during our waking hours. So great and universal a pleasure should surely have its outward signs to recall the memory of past happiness. Some of the highest artistic faculties have been called out in the effort to render more attractive the instruments which minister to the more sensual and dangerous passion for intoxicating drinks. If it is worth a man's while to ornament a drinking-cup with the labor of months or years, why should not an equal attention be bestowed upon pipes? The meerschaum is to the ordinary clay what the diamond is to agate, or gold to copper; but it must be admitted, if we judge from the specimens exhibited in tobacconists' shops, that it has hitherto employed only a very inferior order of talent. Yet the meerschaum has the special glory that, if skillfully handled, it is ornamented in the very process of enjoyment. It would require no ordinary power of language to point out the lovely gradation of colors through which the virgin white of the primitive material gradually deepens through a delicate amber down to the richest chesnut, and finally to the blackness of midnight. The great qualification for success, in this as in every other art, are thoughtfulness, attention, and a deep sense of responsibility. No man should choose a pipe recklessly, or smoke it with a regard only to the immediate pleasure; his great end should be always more or less distinctly before him; once fairly launched on the path of success, he should not allow himself to be hurried or deviated from his aim; and when at length his labors have produced the desired result, when the pipe is arrayed in all its glories of color, and every danger has been evaded by unremitting care, he should place it before him on some safe pedestal as a record of former successes and a stimulus to new efforts. In the course of a long and virtuous life thus employed, it is a moderate estimate to say that a man might be surrounded with as many triumphs of skill as a great painter or sculptor. His pipes would descend as heirlooms to his posterity, and his children, as they counted them over, might reflect with pleasure on the many happy hours thus visibly embodied, and on the skill, self-command, and patience of which the colored meerschaums were the visible symbol. A collection of such pipes might ultimately be reckoned among the glories of the South Kensington Museum; or we might see suspended in the National Portrait Gallery the embodied pleasures of the great men whose pictures hang above.—*The Saturday Review.*

PRICES PAID FOR CELEBRATED WORKS.—Successful poets, nowadays, get what are called fancy prices for their productions. Mr. TENNYSON can always command his price, even for an inferior article; and some people are expressing their surprise that Mr. BROWNING should get £100 for his new poem, *Hervé Riel*, which recently appeared in one of the magazines of the day. Some notes on the remuneration received by celebrated authors dead and gone may not be uninteresting. We all know what MILTON got for his *Paradise Lost*, namely, £5, with £5 for the second edition, and £8 afterward. DRYDEN, for his famous *Ode on St. Cecilia's Day*, received 250 guineas in all—a pretty fair comparison, we think, even with modern times; while POPE, for his poem bearing the same name, and intended, although unsuccessfully, to rival DRYDEN'S master-piece, got only £15. OLIVER GOLDSMITH, for his *Vicar of Wakefield*, received £60. GAY, the author of the *Beggars' Opera*, made £1,000 by his poems; while Lord BYRON—perhaps the most successful poet that ever lived—made £15,000 by his works. For his *Lay of the Last Minstrel* Sir WALTER SCOTT received from CONSTABLE £600, and for his *Marmion* £1,050. THOMAS CAMPBELL'S *Pleasures of Hope* realized £1,050, and his *Gertrude of Wyoming* 1,600 guineas. CRABBE received for his poems £3,000 from MURRAY. The *Irish Melodies* gave MOORE £500 a year. Certainly, in these latter days, really good poets have not had much reason to grumble; and perhaps, although the present is far from a poetical era, and our supply of first-rate poets is at the lowest ebb, passable poetry—even of the ordinary magazine sort—is better paid for than ever it was before.—*Once a Week.*

APRIL FOOLS' DAY.

Origin of the Custom of Making April Fools—The Day in Europe and Here.

Like many other customs, that of sending people on silly and fruitless errands on the first day of April, or "April Fools' Day," as it is commonly called, is lost in the mists of antiquity, a tolerably certain indication that the custom is not one of religious origin or having any connection therewith, as some have supposed. The custom exists, however, to a greater or less extent in all the countries of Europe, and something like it may be found in the East Indies at the time of the Huliferst. One of the explanations of the origin of the custom is, that it is intended to commemorate that incident of Biblical history in which Jesus was sent from Pilate to Herod, and back again from Herod to Pilate. At any rate, the phrase "Sending a man from Pilate to Herod," to signify the sending of a person about unnecessarily, is common enough in Germany and portions of Northern Europe. Others suppose the custom is derived, like many others, from the Romans, and the probability is that the first day of April being considered as the commencement of the Spring, and the termination of the long and dreary Winter, that the day gradually came to be regarded as one of general rejoicing and festivity, and that the tricks then played off by the participants in the feasts on each other were repeated from year to year, under the idea that "a good joke never grows old." However this may be, the custom of sending people on fruitless errands on the first day of April continues in full force over the greater portion of Europe. It is difficult for a person to walk through the streets of London or Paris on this day without his attention being called to something which does not exist, and hearing the cry from the London street boy of "April fool," or from the Paris *gamin* of *poisson d'Avril*, (April fish,) our Parisian friends being of the opinion, probably, that a fish is the silliest animal that exists. At the present moment the good people of Paris are engaged in sterner work than making "April fish," and no doubt they think their rulers have made April fools of them sufficiently, so that it is not likely the cry of *poisson d'Avril* will have been heard to any great extent in Paris yesterday. Throughout Great Britain old customs are fondly cherished, and there "April fools" are, on this day, as common as blackberries. Some grave and dignified gentlemen walking through Bond and Regent streets, suddenly becomes aware of a small parcel, or lady's glove, or a laced pocket-handkerchief, dancing like the Thanes "air-drawn dagger" before his eyes. Astounded at the phenomena, he puts out his hand to seize it, grasps the empty air, sees the article vanish and hears from the windows above the merry cry of "April fool;" or he finds a neatly-tied parcel lying on the pavement of some little frequented thoroughfare, and, on examining it, finds it to contain a fine specimen of the brick-bat, on which, perhaps, is neatly labeled the words "April fool." If, instead of being a dignified gentleman, our supposed friend is an apprentice boy, he will most certainly be dispatched by his fellow-workmen for "a pint of pigeon's milk," or a quart of "strap oil," or he will be invited to look at a striking portrait of "the biggest fool in London," and will be somewhat astonished to find nothing more than his own reflection in a looking-glass. All these little jokes are taken in good part, however, as a general thing, and no one is the worse for them. In this country the custom appears never to have taken root. So far as New-York is concerned we may walk from the Battery to Harlem, and never hear the cry of "April fool." In the country it is still less thought of, and there are not a few places in the rural districts, where the custom has never even been heard of. Indeed, as a general thing, our people are not fond of practical jokes, and this may perhaps account for the fact of their almost ignoring April Fool's Day. Besides, we are a practical people, and cannot find time for such cheap and trivial amusements as delight our Old World brethren. Perhaps it might be better for some of us if we could. We are content, however, to regard the first of April simply as the commencement of Spring, when it is not ushered in by a small snow-storm as it was yesterday, to feel grateful that the Winter is over, and to look forward to the gathering in of the fruits of the earth.

One of the most successful on April-fool jokes was practiced yesterday by the newsboys on Park-row. It consisted in pulling the coat of a passing stranger, and, as the culprit ran off, he let a handkerchief which he had previously concealed in his hand float out loosely behind him. Naturally the indignant stranger supposed that he had been robbed, and the chase which followed, and his disgust on finding—before he could catch the boy—that he had been "sold," were heartily enjoyed by the bystanders.

$13,000 WASTED.

A Young Man, Reputed Nephew of George Bancroft in Jail on a Charge of Theft—The End of an Eight Months' Career of Dissipation.

From the Portsmouth (N. H.) Times.

The Police of this city have just made an important arrest, and Marshal KENT has taken to Exeter Jail a young man of less than twenty-five years whose career is so strange that we give it in detail.

A few days since a young man named CHARLES H. BANCROFT arrived at the Farragut and Atlantic Houses, Rye Beach. Although these Summer hotels are closed, he was welcomed by Mrs. PHILBRICK and her son, (the proprietors,) who reside in the cottage between the two hotels. He was, in fact, received as an old friend, having spent several seasons there with his father, mother and sisters, who were known to Mrs. PHILBRICK and to FRANK as persons of wealth and high social standing. Mr. H. BANCROFT, the father of this erring CHARLES H., is at present a citizen of Emporia, Kansas, and is a brother of Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, at present Minister to the Court of Prussia at Berlin.

The excuse the young man gave for visiting the Beach at this season was, that he was passing through here and was requested by his father to engage rooms for the family for next Summer. Having concluded the business, he managed upon some pretext to borrow $5 of FRANK, and Mrs. PHILBRICK kindly volunteered to drive him to the North Hampton depot to take the train. During the ride he made some remarks about FRANK'S watch and other valuables which excited her suspicions, and immediately on her return she spoke of it to her son. FRANK went to his room and discovered that it had been plundered. His gold watch and chain, diamond pin, cuff-buttons and studs were not to be found.

The Police of this city were notified, and traced him to Kittery, where he was evidently waiting for a Portland train. His conduct since he left the Beach with his plunder, has been very strange, and although an apparently smart, intelligent young man, he seems to have acted without any plan, and as if he had been suddenly bereft of his natural shrewdness. He took the train at North Hampton but got off at Hampton without being seen by the conductor. Then he took the late train for this city Wednesday night and went to Kittery, where he remained over-night. When the officer found him he had the diamond pin conspicuous on his neck-tie, and the watch, &c., in his pockets. He made no attempt to escape, and finally confessed everything. He at first refused to tell who he was, and denied that BANCROFT was his real name. He was visited on Thursday by Mrs. PHILBRICK, and the good lady seemed more affected by his situation than did the young thief. He takes things coolly, and thinks he shall get out of the scrape in some manner. He admits that there is no one to blame but himself, and says he has spent $13,000 of his father's money since last June, but that of late he has been living on his "cheek" and his father's name.

Last season the family went to the Great Lakes and the North-west, instead of coming to Rye Beach, as usual. CHARLES H. took his spending-money and went to Long Branch. He is still well dressed, and does not look like a dissipated youth. He says his father educated him in Europe, and names several well-known railroad-men of the West as brothers of his mother.

He was taken before the Police Court and ordered to obtain bonds in the sum of $2,000 for appearance. Marshal KENT telegraphed to his father of the facts, and received the following reply:

EMPORIA, Kansas, March 24, 1871.

Cannot do anything for him.

H. BANCROFT.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

There is a reformer in the British Parliament who seems to comprehend the wants of the age. Mr. CHARLEY lately gave notice that he should move "that the existing state of the legal profession is not satisfactory, and needs reform." Here now is a theme which those radical renovators in this country, who lost their occupation when slavery was abolished, and have been skirmishing about at woman suffrage meetings, labor reform conventions and temperance gatherings ever since, might adopt and settle down to steady work again. The task of cleansing the legal profession in this City alone might occupy them during their lifetime, and then something else will be ready for their successors to take hold of.

When affairs have come to the worst in any community, and law and order are set at defiance by the lowest class, it has been the habit of respectable citizens to organize vigilance committees for their own defense. There is a little place away out in Kansas, rejoicing in the name of La Cygne, in which the people have been forced to form a vigilance committee for the extermination of dogs. The canine portion of the population, it seems, so far got the upper hand as to disregard all the ordinances of the Common Council, and defy the power of the constituted authorities. There was imminent danger of a revolution in which the whole canine horde, "mongrel, puppy, whelp and hound, and cur of low degree," would run down the present administration and join in an indiscriminate scramble for the public offices, and the spoils which belong to the victors, and then, doubtless, celebrate their triumph in a doggerel epic. To prevent their public affairs from going to the dogs in this way, the patriotic citizens have rallied to the rescue, and are in a fair way to suppress these enemies of the Common weal, and reduce them to the subordinate position which they have hitherto held in all well-ordered communities.

Science is continually adding to the luxuries of life, and one of the latest achievements is a process for bottling sunbeams like so much currant-jelly, for future use. This is the discovery of a French Professor, who has contrived a vase which he fills with concentrated sunshine by exposing it for quarter of an hour to the solar rays. There would be something very comforting in this if one could accumulate a sufficient store of this substance to produce a private Summer for himself in Midwinter or dispel the gloom of a dismal day by getting up a little sunny nook in which to bask all by himself. In London, particularly, where the population are periodically submerged in a fog of the consistency of pea-soup, a few hogshead of extra fine sunbeams would be a glorious thing to have in the house. But, alas! the Professor has thus far been able to do no more than light a candle with his vase by means of a lens applied to the nozzle, so that the possessor of a box of lucifer matches has still the advantage of him, and his discovery is little better than moonshine.

A Kentucky woman lately demanded a divorce from her husband, her principal grievance being that he had too many names, and she did not know which was his true one. To her he was known as Martin, but the Police authorities in different sections of the country had become acquainted with him under a variety of appellations, and whether he appears as Smith, Brown, Robinson or Martin, he seems nowhere to have had a good name. In one place he was known as an embezzler, in another a defaulter, in a third a forger, and so on through the category of irregular occupations in which men of genius nowadays exercise their manifold talents. The plaintiff alleged that she was "made wretched in consequence of the suspicious character of the defendant," and prayed most earnestly of the honorable Court to be allowed to resume the untarnished patronymic of SHAW, which she had borne when her untried affections were won, or stolen, perhaps, by this wretched man of many names.

Some of the people of England seem to take very much at heart the new law which subjects them to the necessity of knowing something. It is a tyranny which they will not put up with, this having their children educated under their very noses. The high-spirited people of Bridgewater in particular, threaten to resort to extreme measures rather than submit to such an intolerable hardship. According to a writer for a London paper, a member of the school was thus addressed in that high-toned community: "'Well, master, and is this Bible truth what I du hear—that you gentlefolks is agoing to eddycate my children whether I like it or no?' The member of the Board explained. 'Well, master, you say as how they must be eddycated; I says as how the mustn't, and they shan't. I'll drown 'em first!'" The result is likely to be an improvement in the condition of Bridgewater, either by education or by the application of the Malthusian remedy for the evils of society, a thinning out of the population.

The dog has always been regarded as a very respectable animal, and though some reckless maligners of the canine race have used his name as an opprobious epithet applicable to the worst specimens of humanity, his habits have on the whole been good, and his reputation for temperance and sobriety has hitherto been without a stain. There is said to be, however, at Memphis, Tenn., a dog who is in the daily habit of getting "beastly drunk" on ale, a circumstance so rare that the newspapers of the city are making special note of it. It will be a long time before the human race will reach that high degree of purity that a single case of habitual drunkness will excite special comment.

Very interesting little romances are contained in the records of suits for a breach of promise of marriage, and one of the latest is a quiet pastoral, the scene of which is in Lincoln, England. A farmer of that place recently lost his wife, and a few days thereafter found some solace in sending her vacant garments to a washerwoman, not to be cleaned, but as a "remembrance." Three months afterward he was prepared for an advance of a still more significant character. He sent for the washerwoman and told her that she must not get engaged, as "he meant to marry her as soon as convenient." She seems to have received this announcement with a remarkable degree of equanimity, and as Barkis was not only "willin'," but "meant to marry" her anyhow, she had nothing to do but acquiesce and wait his convenience. As a still further token of his tender feelings, the former sent her a sucking pig as a present which, of course, was conclusive as to his intentions, and was tantamount to a solemn engagement. This quiet kind of courtship was going on most satisfactorily, when a meddling old woman with Calvinistic views suggested to the farmer that the washerwoman was also a churchwoman, and told him he "ought not to be yoked with an unbeliever." This startling revelation so shocked the poor man that he could not think of continuing his suit. The woman sought a balm for her wounded feelings in pecuniary damages, and the jury awarded her one farthing, in addition to which she retained the sucking pig to cheer her loneliness.

We had thought witches were an obsolete institution, but a genuine specimen seems to survive in Dorsetshire, England, and she has been treated by an enlightened young farmer named JOHN BIRD, in the approved style of two hundred years ago. This intelligent BIRD became possessed of the idea that CHARLOTTE GRIFFIN, an old lady of eighty-six years, was "hag-riding" him. He used to see her come sailing in at his bedroom window on a broomstick, and not liking the sight, attempted to put an end to it by flogging the old woman almost to death with a hazel stick. This process he regarded as a sovereign cure for witchcraft, but the magistrates did not look upon it as a public benefit, and so had him arrested. Thereupon he meekly pleaded "This will be a lessson to me, I will not beat her any more whether she hag-rids me or not." This penitance and promise of good behavior was not considered sufficient, and the BIRD was caged for a while. Dorsetshire is about two centuries behind the times in the matter of witchcraft.

New-Haven a short time ago had what its conscience-stricken inhabitants regarded as a visitation from the other world. The windows of certain houses were shaken, and the houses themselves moved uneasily on their foundations. Nothing but the powers of darkness, it was thought, could so unsettle the stability of the habitations of the solid men of New-Haven, and the people of the land of steady habits were startled from their propriety. Of course the houses were haunted, and the tenants told with white lips the thrilling tale of supernatural manifestations. New-Haven had a ghost story, a genuine sensation. The wise and learned took up the matter, and of course made nothing of it; but now along comes some prosy man of common sense, and declares that the strange vibrations are not caused by the restless ravings of perturbed spirits, but by the roaring of the dam (not the damned) on the Housatonic River, some furlongs away. Everybody sees it at once, and the community is tranquil. A little common sense in their midst is a vast benefit to the people of New-Haven.

Perhaps the believers in Mr. DARWIN'S funny theories may find some comfort in human monstrosities as indicating that the race is in a condition of chronic metamorphosis on its way to a millennium, in which everybody will have two heads or four legs, or some of the interesting peculiarities with which only a few individuals are now endowed. The notion that we are the progeny of monkeys, the shaggy coats of our ancestors having been gradually polished away by the scythe of Time operating steadily upon many generations, may, perchance, derive some little support in the dearth of confirmatory facts from the condition of a family at Newport, N. H. The father is perfectly bald, and two or three of his children present the same degree of improvement upon the rest of the human race. The hirsute deformities on the head and face, which some in their folly have thought ornamental, are, it would seem, entirely disappearing under the tonsorial operations of father Time, and the Newport patriarch will, no doubt, prove the Adam of a new and improved race of beings.

AFTER THE FARO BANKERS.

The Police Break up Several Down-Town Dens—Old and Young Captured at the Game—Strange Medley at the Tombs.

Superintendent KELSO having been furnished with warrants issued by Justice DOWLING, on the affidavits of RICHARD M. BANKS, of No. 253 West Thirty-fifth-street, who testified that he had lost money at several places in the lower part of the City, at a game called "faro," his officers early yesterday afternoon made a descent upon four notorious "day games," and captured all the implements, together with a large number of prisoners, all of whom were at the time deeply interested in the hazardous amusement. A descent was made in the Sixth Ward, under the personal superintendence of Capt. KENNEDY, who with a posse of Police entered the rooms at No. 2 Chambers-street, kept by JOHN HUGHES and EDWARD AIMES, and arrested all in the place. The game was at the time in active progress. The proprietors and players were all taken into custody, and presented a motley crowd of old men and boys, some apparently respectable, and some otherwise. Among the names given by the players were the following: George Phillips, of No. 152 Pell-street; Lowell Elliott, No. 154 East Forty-ninth-street; John Casy, No. 52 Tillary-street, Brooklyn; Benjamin Brown, No. 147 North Third-street, Brooklyn; Edward Stevens, No. 488 Seventh-street; James Page, No. 180 South Seventh-street, Brooklyn, E. D.; George Brown, No. 25 Market-street; John Harvey, No. 884 Yates-avenue, Brooklyn; Warden Brown, No. 174 Broadway; Edward Waters, No. 119 East Twentieth-street; John Hynes, No. 49 Ludlow-street; James Porter, No. 230 East Twenty-fifth-street; William Johnson, No. 431 Seventh-avenue; Benjamin Hyatt, No. 84 South First-street, Brooklyn, E. D.; Israel Hubert, No. 77 Dean-street, Brooklyn; Edward Hamilton, No. 126 West Fifteenth-street; Samuel Haliday, No. 61 Bank-street; Henry Case, No. 649 West Forty-second-street; Charles Brackett, No. 303 East Twelfth-street; Joseph Conley, No. 90 Chatham-street; John Whitney, residence refused; Stephen Stanley, Eighty-fourth-street and Third-avenue; William Mills, No. 24 Mulberry-street; Joseph Young, No. 63 Madison-street.

A raid in the Second Ward was made under the direction of Acting Capt. BLAIR, assisted by Sergt. FIRTH and two squads of Police, as the descent had to be made on Nos. 13 and 17 Ann-street simultaneously. In this precinct the doors of the gambling dens were firmly barred, so that the Police in their efforts to effect an entrance were compelled to break down the barriers and force their way into the places. At No. 13 Ann-street about a dozen prisoners were captured, including the dealer, who is known by the name of "Butt" SCHOFIELD. All the implements were taken possession of and removed by the Police, together with the arrested gamblers. The proprietor of the place, who is known as BILL BLACKIE, was not present at the time, and therefore escaped arrest. At No. 17 Ann-street a like number of persons were caught, having evidently been engaged in gambling. The proprietors of this place are JOHN FINCK and PATRICK HUGHES, but only the former was arrested, the latter being absent. FINCK is a very old man, and has long been engaged in the nefarious business, being known among gamblers as "Pop FINCK." His dealer, CHARLES HOWARD, was, however, captured, with the implements of the trade.

Capt. CHERRY superintended the raid made in the Third Ward, where a posse of Police made a descent upon No. 92 Vesey-street, kept by ALBERT WERT, and arrested nine players, who were at the time deeply interested in the game. All the implements were also here captured by the Police.

The prisoners were taken yesterday afternoon before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs, and were all ranged in front of the railing at one time. The Magistrate, after looking at each one singly with a penetrating gaze, addressed them to the following effect: The Superintendent of Police and himself had arrived at the conclusion, after a long consultation, that in order to improve the character of the City it would be necessary to break up the "faro" games, as well as that of "keno," and they had commenced with the "day games," as the frequenters of those places were generally persons who could ill afford to lose. Many of them were clerks, who after gambling away their own money were often tempted to steal that of their employers. He had heard that a certain ex-member of Congress was in the habit of receiving a commission of from ten to fifteen per cent. of the receipts of these games on the pretense that he held such influence over the Magistrates and Police that no such raids could be made; and he, the Magistrate, was resolved to show that no such influence could be exercised. He did not feel inclined at that time to further punish those who were mere players or spectators of the game; but if in future any such were found by the Police in gambling-houses, he should feel it his duty to treat them as vagrants and send them on "the Island." He would, however, hold the principals for trial, fixing the bail at $1,000 in each case. ALBERT WERT, of No. 92 Vesey-street, was the only one who produced responsible bail, and he was accordingly released, while the others were committed in default of bail.

In the case of FINCK and HOWARD, of No. 17 Ann-street, JEREMIAH H. FARRELL, of No. 15 Ann-street, offered himself as bondsman. Justice DOWLING hesitated to accept him, in consequence of the peculiar nature of his business. FARRELL replied that he was a responsible holder of real estate, and the Magistrate could not refuse to accept him as bail. Justice DOWLING thought different, and did refuse positively to accept him as bail in any case. FARRELL exhibited an overbearing and browbeating manner, and was politely requested to leave the Court, which he did.

The prisoners who are held for trial are "Butt" Scofield, John Finck, Charles Howard, Albert Wert, John Hughes and Edward Aimes.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston—The City and Vicinity—A Trip to Some Old Plantations—Drayton Hall and its Traditions—Phosphate Works—Matters Miscellaneous.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, March 27, 1871.

In the "Sunny South," the Palmetto State, and in that city where is supposed to be kept the cradle in which rebellion was nursed to the tune of "Put me in my little bed," there am I now, rejoicing in this glorious climate which, at this season of the year, is full of life, health and strength. Nor have I as yet found it necessary to parade the streets accoutred like a moving arsenal, or to keep within doors after nightfall for fear of the "horrid Kuklux."

The city is quiet, but the stores display their most tempting wares, and business is steadily improving. The streets are filled at all hours of the day with people of all shades of color, and, by the way, the dark shades are most decidedly in the majority. In fact, the genuine Caucasians come few and far between, though the counterfeits are remarkably fine imitations of the original in more senses than one, while Ethiopia itself cannot exhibit finer specimens of ebony than those which greet you at every ten steps you take in the City of Charleston. It is a little embarrassing, at first, to find that your boot-black is an honorable member of the Legislature, and that the dexterous Professor of the art tonsorial, has Congressional aspirations, but after a while one gets accustomed to these things, and feels no compunction in offering a shinplaster to the aspirant for political fame. But of this feature of the South, as it now is, more hereafter.

The good ship *Georgia*, which brought me safely to this place, was unfortunate enough last trip to meet with what sailors are wont to term "dirty weather." Whether the four journalists on board were her Jonahs or not, I will not undertake to say. The very day we left New-York—in point of fact we did not leave at all—which statement, paradoxical though it may seem, is nevertheless strictly true, for we cleared on Thursday afternoon, yet Friday morning found us lying quietly at anchor abreast of Coney Island, and there we stayed, enveloped in a dense fog, until that afternoon, when Capt. CROWELL, determined to prevent the catastrophe of having his vessel sunk at her anchorage by the amount of mild but unending profanity with which certain individuals favored every portion of the ship, and stood boldly out to sea, where the hard breathing of old Neptune, as he tossed us up and down upon his briny bosom, put an effectual end to the criticisms of the adept navigators—of big words. Off Hatteras a thunder-storm made things decidedly uncomfortable for the time being, but we weathered it successfully, and came up to the dock at an early hour the next morning. Capt. ATKINS, the pilot of the *Georgia*, is a curiosity. In person he might have served as an original for COOPER'S Capt. Truck, in his novel, *Jack Tar*; for he is as jolly a fellow as he is round, and filled to overflowing with sea yarns and hair-breadth escapes. He was quite a successful blockade-runner at first, but was finally caught and lodged in Fort Lafayette, which place he fondly speaks of as his "cottage by the sea." He was, I believe, once sentenced to be hung, but succeeded in declining the high honor with which his too affectionate friends proposed to testify their appreciation of his merits, though the contest must have been trying to a man of his ambition. Clad in cloth of the butternut color, with his feet scarce touching the floor, his round body, erect as though he had swallowed a poker, hands on his hips, his hat on the back of his head, a cigar placed "perpendicular-wise" in his mouth, he amused the passengers, *quorum pars fui*, with his wondrous tales of "running the blockade."

CHARLESTON.

The City of Charleston has been often described in your columns, and though shorne of much of its beauty by the desolating hand of war, it is still a beautiful city. In situation, it is much like New-York, with its harbor formed by the junction of the two rivers, the Cooper and the Ashley. But here the slight resemblance ends, for the grounds are low, and from a distance the city seems to rise out of the sea. The battered walls of Sumter are fast losing all their attractions, since the ruins are being repaired and the fort put in order, so that before long no traces will remain of the terrific bombardment to which it was subjected. Of Fort Ripley, nothing but shattered rocks and logs remain, rising a few feet above the sea at low tide. The revolutionary associations of the harbor and the city are familiar to all Americans. St. Philip's spire is well known as having been the mark by which the shell were thrown into the city, and from it a fine view of the city and harbor is obtained. It is a venerable edifice, though the ascent of its steeple is rather a hazardous undertaking. The ladders run pretty nearly straight up and down, and the ruins of a chime of fourteen bells, and of an illuminated clock serve to impede your upward progress. Countless pigeons, also, resent the intrusion into their realm, and their fluttering and noisy demonstrations are unpleasant, to say the least. But the view well repays the difficulties in the way of obtaining it, and is, in fact, the only point from which all in the vicinity can be seen. In front of the church, in a small, unattractive cemetery, is the tomb of CALHOUN. It is a square-built brick sarcophagus, on top of which lies a large marble slab, containing as its inscription the single word "CALHOUN." At the head of the grave stands an orange-tree, and at the left a large cedar, while all around it rose-bushes are planted, which at this season of the year are in full bloom. The sable sexton presented me with a large bunch of the flowers, which I took rather for their beauty than for any feeling of veneration for the great apostle of secession. St. Michael's Church is the oldest church in the city, and faces the "prison pen" or guard house, where the Federal prisoners were placed under fire. This church was built in 1754, from designs by Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN, the English architect, and is a quaint old specimen of the churches of the colonial period. From the belfry of the church a watchman strikes the hours during the night, shouting, "All's well," every fifteen minutes. This church was struck several times during the bombardment, while the old Post-office, also built during the colonial period, was rendered a perfect wreck by the iron hail which was poured into the city. Congress has appropriated $20,000 to rebuild it, and workmen are already at work repairing the ruins. The private residences, with their large and well-kept gardens and broad porticoes look exceeding comfortable. Mr. TRENHOLM'S place is a model of beauty and elegance. The "Battery" is the evening resort of the Charlestonians. Situated on the water at the south-eastern extremity of the city, it commands a fine view of the harbor, and the more pretentious residences front upon it. The old slave quarters attached to each place are a peculiar feature of the South, which is sure to attract the visitor's attention.

It is fortunate for the Charleston City Railroads that they have not a Bergh among them, for their overladen cars are drawn by a single steed of the Rosinante order of build. The long Market needs for its proper description the pencil of an artist, rather than the pen of a writer; negro women with their high turbans, generally of some bright color, fruits that would tempt an epicure, meats that would not be so likely to, and the numberless buzzards, protected by law from destruction, which swarm about the butcher's stalls, and dispute with the rightful owner the possession of the choice bits, or fight among themselves for the refuse, and the increasing din made by the petty venders, as in an unintelligible gibberish they extol their own wares and decry those of their neighbors, all these elements form a *tout ensemble* at once picturesque and peculiar.

MAGNOLIA CEMETERY.

"Be sure and visit Magnolia Cemetery," says every Charlestonian. I did so, of course, and the first thing that struck me (without doing any injury) was the absence of the tree from which the Cemetery derives its name. I doubt if there are more than half a dozen magnolia trees on grounds. But their absence is more than atoned for by the magnificent live oaks, with their burdens of Spanish moss, which greet the eye on every hand. The Cemetery is inferior in every respect to Green-Wood, Mount Auburn, or Bonaventura, near Savannah; but it is, nevertheless, a charming place. Some five hundred of the Confederate dead lie in well-kept graves on the right as you enter. Among the most prominent monuments here are those of Col. WM. WASHINGTON, HUGH SWINTON LEGARE, the statesman and scholar; ELBERT R. JONES, and that of Commodore VANDERHORST. The latter is a vault, and looking through the grating the coffin covered with the American flag, is seen lying on the floor of the tomb. A curiosity in its way is the grotesque-looking tomb of the WISE family. The wife's headstone bears the following inscription, placed there by her bereaved husband:

> "She was—but words are wanting to say what—
> Say what a wife should be—and she was that.
> I had your first and last kiss."

But I can linger no longer in this "City of the Silent," of which some enthusiastic writer has said: "It is a scene of tangled woods and silvery waters, looking out upon the broad surface of the Cooper River, whose waters find their way into its pretty lakelets, over which the majestic live oaks hang their Druid mosses." If the writer had only said something about the annoying sand-flies, which hover about you in swarms, insisting on biting and stinging every exposed part with a persistence worthy of a better cause, his picture would have been more complete.

DRAYTON HALL AND ITS VICINITY.

About sixteen miles from Charleston, and on the bank of the Ashley River, stands Drayton Hall, a fine specimen of the old colonial manor. It is, moreover, the only house on that side of the stream left standing by SHERMAN'S "bummers," and owes its preservation to the mendacity of a negro servant who asserted that it belonged to a distinguished Union naval officer of that name. Being desirous of seeing some of these old residences, I gladly accepted an offer to join a party going in that direction. My companion was a Virginian, and an ex-member of the famous MOSEBY'S guerrillas, withal a fine specimen of the Southern gentleman, a devoted hunter and a bold and daring rider. His exploits in the latter line would fill volumes had I the space to repeat them in. Driving through thick forests of pine, between rows of live oak and surrounded by the sweet perfume of the jessamine, with the Palmetto tree showing its ungainly form at intervals, and the flowering dogwood lending a variety to the tangled underbrush, we wended our way until we reached the bank of the river. Here was a dilemma. We had two carriages to get across the stream, but the boat was on the other side, the tide running like a mill-race, and the wind blowing pretty "fresh." After shouting ourselves hoarse, two negroes were aroused and started across in a "dug-out." Reaching our side, they commenced an explanation of something or other in their peculiar dialect, which it takes a Southerner to understand, but which is but little better than Chinese to the Northern ear. We asked if they expected us to go over in that canoe. "Oh, no, Sir." "Well, what did you come over for, then?" "To give youse satisfaction." "Pretty satisfaction," was answered, in which fact they agreed. It was suggested to them that they should get some more "hands" and bring across the flat-boat. "Will you pay them?" was their immediate question, and was evidently the whole object of their journey across. Being answered in the affirmative, they paddled back, and by the aid of a couple more men in the course of an hour and a half they had placed us on the other side of the river, which was about two hundred yards in breadth. Five dollars was what they required for their services, and twenty-five cents apiece for their assistants, which revealed at once their innate modesty and generous disposition. Driving on through most beautiful woodland scenery, rich in all the variety of tropical vegetation, we turned suddenly into a broad and noble avenue of huge live-oaks centuries old, and from every portion of which hung dense masses of the beautiful Spanish moss. At the head of this avenue were the ruins of a house, and on the left the empty and desolate porter's lodge. This was Scievling Avenue, and its story is one of sixty years ago.

LEGEND OF SCIEVLING AVENUE.

Sixty years ago the young owner of this domain wooed and won a beautiful girl of merry England. All his life had been spent in foreign travel, nor had he ever seen his rich inheritance on the bank of the Ashley. But having taken to himself a wife, he sought to give her a home worthy of her noble name and lovely person; so he determined to build a manor that should stand when he was gone, to perpetuate his name and give a colonial residence to his descendants. No money was spared, and from across the broad Atlantic he watched the progress of erection, impatiently awaiting the time when he could bring to her home his "bonny" bride. At length the work was done and a stately edifice reared its walls above the towering oaks, and eagerly was his advent expected by his numerous desendents. Happy and hopeful he landed on these shores, and too impatient to wait, set out on horseback in company with his lady to examine their future home. At length was he to realize all his bright anticipations, and he scouted the prophecies of the family Cassandra, as she told him that fate had decreed that he should never see his house. Through forest and glade, over marsh and streamlet, 'neath giant oaks and lofty pines, rode the happy couple, making the woods ring with their joyous laugh or the notes of his hunting horn. They approached the gate; anticipated joy kept both hearts silent; they paused a moment, then reined their steeds into the avenue just in time to see the flames bursting forth from every window of the stately edifice that was to have been their home. The house was never rebuilt, and exists today but as a ruined pile, telling its sad story of sixty years ago.

DRAYTON HALL AND MAGNOLIA.

Drayton Hall is a remnant of the colonial period, and it also has a rather melancholy story connected with it. Mr. DRAYTON had been the suitor of an English lady, who would only wed him on condition that he would build her a house similar to her Yorkshire home. As any other swain would do, if he had the means and the taxes were not too high, he sent over all the plans and material from England, even to the marble for the pillars, and the steps, and fireplaces. But just before its completion the lady died, and so this house was never occupied except as a hunting-box for some young gentlemen of the city. In the cellar still lie the marble columns, never placed in position, and the house has been only saved from negro depredations, owing to their belief that it is haunted. In front and on either side stands a huge oak. We measured the shadow of one of these giants of the forest, and found it to be twenty-eight yards in diameter, while the trunk of the tree measured twenty-one feet in circumference in the narrowest part, and thirty feet in the largest. Back of the house is a semicircle of magnolia-trees, and an underground tunnel runs from the house to the river's bank. The terminus of our day's journey was the next plantation, belonging to "Parson" DRAYTON. It is celebrated far and wide for its magnificent garden, and the skill of its owner as a floriculturist is well exhibited in the different varieties of azaleas, japonicas, magnolias and jessamines which fill his garden. The house was burnt by the "bummers," but is now being rebuilt. On the bank of a little lake, the home of many alligators, among the flowers, and seated on the family tomb of the DRAYTONS, we ate our lunch, undisturbed by the thought that the bones of this ancient family were but a few feet beneath us. We reached the city again about dusk, grateful to our courteous host, Mr. DAWSON, editor of the Charleston *News*, for the pleasure he had given us that day.

But I must bring my letter to a close. The discovery of the valuable phosphate lands is a new and rich source of prosperity to the State; but trade improves slowly, both foreign and domestic, and she seems only to need a strong and effective Government to bring out and develop to the utmost her vast resources. She needs also capital and organized labor; but these necessities will follow as natural results of her greater want.

H. W. R.

FINE ARTS.

Mr. Church's "Jerusalem"—Mr. Boughton's "Return of the Mayflower"—Mr. Beard's Designs for the Portals of an Art Museum.

At no period during many past centuries has greater interest been felt in the cities of the East, and especially of Jerusalem, than at present, when, as is believed, the secrets hidden beneath its soil for near upon 2,000 years are about to be disclosed, and we of this later generation may, thanks to the researches of Lieut. WARREN, be able to behold the very spots made sacred by our Lord's travail and crucifixion.

Mr. F. E. CHURCH'S large picture of "Jerusalem," just completed, is therefore a timely one, and especially instructive and interesting at the present moment. The view was taken by the artist in early Spring, from the Mount of Olives, facing the west. In the foreground we have to the right some old, gnarled and dark-leaved olive trees, to the left the Jewish burial-ground, and in the centre, the rocky, dusty road leading from Bethlehem to the Holy City, along which a few figures are plodding their way. In the middle distance are the city walls, the Mosque of Omar, the temple platform, Siloam, Gethsemane and the brook Kidron, "which flowed fast by the oracle of God." In the background are Mount Zion, the Holy Sepulchre and the Russian Hospice, and, on the left, a glimpse of the hills beyond the city. The point of view chosen by Mr. CHURCH is one which permits nearly all the objects of interest in and around Jerusalem to be comprehended in a single glance. Of the execution of the painting we can only say that it is equal, though not, we think, superior to most of Mr. CHURCH'S later efforts. The foreground is worked up with all the artist's usual care and skill, though seemingly with a broader touch than he commonly adopts. The middle distance and background, particularly on the left of the canvas, are beautifully rendered, and with most charming gradations of light and shade. The color, too, is finely massed, and the cloud-painting pleasing and effective; as to its truthfulness there may be some question. Fine as the picture undoubtedly is, it can only be regarded, however, as an admirable topographical rendering of a very interesting scene. Of sentiment there is little or none; less, we think, than Mr. CHURCH'S pictures usually contain. We do not feel in looking at this work that we have before us a city made holy by a thousand recollections dear to every Christian heart. We see the city as it is, rather than as one fain would see it.

The picture was painted, we understand, to the order of Hon. THOMAS ALLEYN, of Hartford, and will be the first canvas placed in his new gallery. It is at present on exhibition at GOUPIL'S, in Fifth-avenue.

"RETURN OF THE MAYFLOWER."

Another noticeable work, by Mr. GEORGE H. BOUGHTON, of London, is also on view at the Goupil gallery. Mr. BOUGHTON'S merits as an artist, and especially as an illustrator of scenes and incidents connected with the early history of this country, for which his genius seems to be peculiarly fitted, are widely known here through his fine compositions, entitled "The Landing of the Pilgrims," and "Going to Church in Puritan Times;" but one of his greatest works, "The Return of the Mayflower," painted in London some years ago, is exhibited in this City for the first time. The artist has depicted a desolate, sandy beach, dotted here and there with tufts of stunted grass, while far away in the distance stretch sea and sky. A sturdy, handsome young Puritan, with a sweet-faced girl beside him, stands on the shore,

> "Casting a farewell glance at the glimmering sail of the *Mayflower*,
> Distant, but still in sight, and sinking beneath the horizon."

The man's head is bare, and his strong hands are clasped about his walking staff. His expression is stern and thoughtful as he gazed after the retreating vessel. The pure, clear cut features of the female figure are seen only in profile, as she clings in a tender, caressing attitude to the broad breast of her companion, and follows with anxious eyes the progress of that ship of many hopes and fears. A fine contrast is thus afforded between the pale, childlike face and timid attitude of the girl and the dark, stern features and bold look of the man beside her.

That severe simplicity which characterizes all Mr. BOUGHTON'S works is here carried to a point which none but a great artist would have dared to attempt. Here are no meretricious adjuncts, no tricks of color, no false sentiment. The mind of the artist has evidently been thoroughly imbued with his subject, and the result is before us in a picture which will live as long as the memory of the *Mayflower* itself lasts.

MR. BEARD'S DESIGNS FOR THE PORTALS OF AN ART MUSEUM.

Mr. WM. H. BEARD has just completed a series of designs for the portals of an Art Museum, which are intended as allegorical representations of art history. The main building is supposed to stand on an elevation, either natural or artificial. The first design shows us the main entrance or portal, upon which we are presumed to come somewhat unexpectedly, amid the dense foliage round about it. This entrance is as the mouth of a cavern, overhung by trailing plants. On either side of the entrance, guarding it, are seen gigantic figures, representing Ignorance and Superstition—the foes of Progress. Passing between these we move onward toward the light, which we see dimly in the distance. Here we are menaced on either hand by the forms of wild beasts, typical of the difficulties which beset the path of Civilization. The second design gives us the interior of the gallery, reached through the cavernous passage. In this are seen examples of the sculptor's work, representing the gradual growth of the Art idea. Stairways ascend from this interior to galleries above, in which are placed examples of classical sculpture, and the statutes of our statesmen, soldiers, orators and poets, the types of a perfect civilization. Thence we pass upward into the museum. The design of this gallery suggests how we might dispose of the Antiques and other statuary already in possession of the city. Such a disposition of them would doubtless save much of the outlay demanded in the construction of a museum, upon the floors of which objects of great size and weight are to be deposited. The third design is that of another portal, like, in general form, to that already described, except that in this the threshold is guarded by gigantic quadrupeds. The fourth and last design is intended to give a general view of the building and its approaches. Mr. BEARD is not an architect, and does not presume to offer the elevation here given as either the most appropriate or most beautiful; but he deemed it necessary, in order to make the other designs more clear, to give a general notion of his scheme, embracing a structure somewhat characteristic. The building represented is quadrangular in form and surmounted by a dome. In this design we have again a view of the entrance, and the perfect feasibility of the plan is made clear. Here also are seen the other modes of approach to the museum—by winding stairways of stone, ascending to the terrace upon which the building is supposed to stand.

On last Tuesday evening, Mr. BEARD'S designs were exhibited in the reception-room of the Tenth-street studio building, to a large number of artists, members of the Press, patrons of the fine arts and connoisseurs generally, among whom we noticed Rev. Dr. Francis Vinton, Dr. West, Mr. Parke Godwin, Mr. Swinton, Messrs. Harrison and Upjohn, architects, Mr. Albert Bierstadt, Mr. A. D. Shattuck, Mr. E. W. Perry, Mr. Page, and many other well-known gentlemen.

The designs are the result of many months thought and labor, and are the voluntary offering of the artist for the promotion of a much-needed enterprise. They are entirely original, and most certainly appropriate and beautiful. The cost of their execution would not involve, we are told, an expenditure exceeding $150,000, and that they would add greatly to the appearance of the museum itself, and to the interest which visitors would feel in approaching it, there can be no question. We trust that the idea may not be allowed to drop still-born, but that those gentlemen who have worked so actively and energetically toward the furtherance of the organization of the museum itself, will give Mr. BEARD'S beautiful designs full and fair consideration.

AMONG THE ARTISTS.

The two HARTS have as much work on hand as they can possibly accomplish. Mr. T. L. SMITH is finishing a charming woodland scene for the Spring exhibition, and has numerous orders on hand. Mr. S. FROST JOHNSON is painting a group of thirsty individuals assembled round a drinking hydrant on a hot day. It promises to be one of his best works. Mr. CHURCH, we are sorry to hear, will not be represented in the Spring exhibition. Mr. ALBERT BIERSTADT has just completed two large pictures. Mr. E. W. PERRY is at work on his "Thanksgiving Day," one of the finest *genre* pictures produced this season. Mr. MOSLER has finished a fine picture for the coming exhibition, which is much better in color and general treatment than any of his former efforts.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 2, 1871.

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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the New-York Times for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

One effect of communal government in Paris has been to drive the people from the city, and some of the streets are said to present quite a deserted appearance. The *Constitutionnel* has been seized. Article 3 of the Preliminaries of Peace has been modified to allow the army in Paris to be augmented to 80,000. Bismarck is pressing the Versailles Government for some practical assurance that order is to be restored. The Communal Government has been distributed among ten commissions. Communication between Paris and Versailles has been interrupted. The western gates of Paris are closed on account of a rumor of approaching forces. The old flag of the Universal Republic is floating over the Tuileries and Louvre. A new election of military officers has been ordered. A demand is made that the meeting of the Communal Council be public. Telegraphic communication has been established between the public buildings of Paris.

Large numbers of released French prisoners are embarking at Gluckstadt, Denmark. Prince Bismarck promises compensation for losses to the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine. The German authorities agree to declare a state of siege in the occupied districts in case of a spread of the insurrection.

The annual boat-race between the Oxford and Cambridge University crews took place on the Thames yesterday, and attracted the usual crowds. Cambridge took the lead from the start, and won the race in 23 minutes and 9½ seconds. There is a dispute as to the distance between the boats at the close... The Japanese Ambassador, Fustio Nutsimo Mega, is at Brussels. The Queen-Dowager of Sweden is ill.

CONGRESS.

There was no session of the Senate yesterday. The day was occupied in the House with a debate on the bill for the enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment. Among its opponents were Messrs. Waddell and Shober of North Carolina, who went on the old arguments that the outrages in the South were exaggerated and were not beyond the control of State authorities, and that Congress had no power under the Constitution to interfere in the matter. The measure was advocated by Elliott and Rainey, colored members from South Carolina, Hawley of Illinois, and others. The discussion was continued in the evening.

GENERAL.

Mexican advices to the 24th ult. state that the Congress is at a dead-lock. The opposition have a majority, but are unable to use it, as the Juarez Deputies leave the hall and prevent a quorum. Compulsory attendance of members is unconstitutional. The Fusionists have been partly defeated, and the chances of Juarez are strengthened, and the army at the capital adhere to the President. The Jalisco quarrel is unimportant. Ex-Gov. Cuerov ran away after an encounter between both factions. Congress has admitted a bill granting freedom of the ballot. Manrico has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. Romero will probably come to Washington as Minister, and Payno assume Ministry of Finance.

The Canadian Postmaster-General announces that the rumors of misconduct by the Red River troops are unfounded. A debate had ensued in the Dominion House of Commons on a motion to consider the act respecting fishing by foreign vessels. The result was the founding of a more stringent bill, which passed a first reading. The Canadian Government have ordered that hereafter coal, coke, wheat, flour, salt, peas, beans, rye, oats, Indian corn, buckwheat and all grains, and the meal therefrom, shall be admitted free of duty.

Gov. Alcorn, of Mississippi, announces that rewards for detection of the Kuklux outrages will be raised by a special tax upon the county in which they occur. By this means the sympathizers with the organizations will be made to bear the expense. In the case of Poston and Graves, convicted of Kukluxing young Schofield, they have been refused a new trial, and will be executed on the 26th of May.

A distillery boiler exploded on Friday at McCall's Landing, Brown County, Ohio, when six persons were killed and nine wounded. The cause of the disaster has not yet been ascertained.

Griswold's fine opera-house in Troy, N.Y., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The cause of the fire is unknown. The loss is $60,000; insured for $15,000. The loss of P. W. Bishop, who kept a saloon in the theatre, is $7,000; uninsured. Steenberger's barber-shop was damaged by the falling walls to the amount of $5,000; insured.

A match game of billiards for the championship of Ohio, the golden cue and a purse of $200, was played last evening in Springfield, Ohio, between Harry Choate of that place, and Anthony Haning, of Cincinnati. The contest lasted three and a half hours, when Haning was the victor on the twenty-eighth inning. Haning's average was 32 10-31, and Choate's 29½.

Levi Hodgkins, of Charlestown, Mass., was determined to kill himself yesterday, for when the bullet glanced on a rib, he reloaded his gun and blew his brains out.

L. M. Bigelow & Co., wholesale grocers at Milwaukee, Wis., have failed. Their liabilities are said to be heavy and assets light.

Mr. Oliver P. Fiske, who has succeeded Gen. Tremaine as Marshal Sharpe's Chief Deputy, formerly served in the same capacity under Marshal Harlow. His appointment has received the hearty approval of the officials at the United States Court building.

Mrs. Fair, the murderess, is ill in San Francisco, and the Court has adjourned. The laborers on the public buildings have struck for an advance in wages, which they obtained. Rudolphe and Cyrille Dion played a game of French billiards, 1,500 points, which was won by Rudolphe, by a score of 1,501 to 1,105.

There were 99 males and 839 females provided with situations through the Free Labor Bureau during last week.

During the past week petitions in voluntary bankruptcy were made by Rufus Waterhouse and William Desendorf; discharges were granted to Jacob B. Lent and Thomas Douglass, and adjudications in involuntary bankruptcy were made on the petitions of Clementina T. Richardson, William Welch, Albert C. Lawson and Wesley Stone.

The sum of $25,256 61 was received during the week for City and county taxes.

The inauguration of the statue of Prof. Morse, which was to have occurred on his eightieth birthday, April 27, has been postponed until June 8, the National Art Foundry being unable to complete the statue before that time.

At a late hour Friday night, John Dolan, who lives at No. 32 Park-street, accidentally shot himself while in the liquor-saloon No. 31 Park-street, and was seriously wounded.

The steamer *Arcadia* left this City yesterday for Havre with the following munitions of war for the French Army: 500 cases harness, valued at $80,000; 3,293 cases of cartridges, valued at $103,100; 1,329 cases of rifles, worth $429,700; 83 cases of bayonets, $24,900. Total value, $637,700.

The People Aroused.

The enlightened public opinion of New-York is showing signs of awakening. The night of torpor and indifference is passing away, and with a clearer vision, born of inquiry and action, people are beginning to see things that loomed large amid the darkness restored to their true dimensions. We are gradually discovering that the horrible nightmare of local misgovernment which has so long oppressed us is, after all, but the creation of our own will, and that a vigorous exercise of the same power which called it into being can dispatch it to the limbo of fraud and ignorance whence it issued. The intelligent and law-abiding public of this City has remained too long oblivious of its sovereign prerogative. Like Issachar, it has crouched down between two burdens, and "become a servant unto tribute." We may thank our strength and elasticity that the load has not crushed us. On that score, we certainly owe no acknowledgments to the forbearance of our masters. The Times has labored and waited for the day when the multiplied exactions of an unscrupulous Ring would prove too much for the overtaxed patience of a long-suffering community. Now that there are indications encouraging us in the hope that the day is at hand, we may fitly express our confidence that the popular awakening will not prove delusive, and that it will unmistakably mark the beginning of the end. The time is ripe for all good men and true, without distinction of party, uniting to bring the Tammany leaders to judgment. Their offenses have been against principles that underlie all party divisions, and that concern the vitality of our common institutions. They have trampled under foot the most sacred rights of self-government; they have made corporate honesty a jest and individual honor an empty name. Their power has drawn its nourishment out of the vice, the ignorance, and the crime of our society, and has been exercised in contempt of decency and self-respect. What their nominees in the Courts have done we all know; what their obedient majority in the Legislature is capable of doing, we are every day learning. The gigantic Erie swindle exists because of their protection, and popular government is being rapidly abolished in this City so that no obstacle may remain to dispute their unlimited control over the property and the pocket of every citizen. The plunder of New-York is to be used to corrupt the constituencies of our country from the Lakes to the Gulf, and to place the same insatiable gang within reach of the still deeper treasure-chest of the nation.

The mass-meeting to be assembled in the hall of the Cooper Union on Thursday next will, we trust, do something more than condemn the evils under which we suffer. An essential part of its function ought to be to prescribe some practical method for their removal. Such speakers as Wm. M. Evarts, Judge Barrett and Mr. Beecher—not to mention other names foremost in the ranks of our pulpit orators—will unquestionably develop the popular feeling in favor of sweeping local reform to a degree which will be aggressive as well as earnest. There and then is the time to lay the basis for a truly popular and comprehensive organization, which shall recognize neither rest nor compromise till the Courts, the Legislature and our local Boards are restored to independence and purity, and the ballot-box is placed beyond the reach of wholesale and systematic fraud. It is right to seize upon abuses of power so imminent as those providing for the Tax Levy, the Education Commission, sectarian endowments and a vitiated Registry law, and to brand them with an emphatic public protest. But to reach the source whence such measures emanate, the people in mass-meeting assembled ought to go somewhat deeper. Our local Ring profess a cynical contempt for the public opinion that does not penetrate to the grog-shops nor affect Democratic primaries. They will probably be at no pains to conceal their sneers at any protests, however well supported, that may emanate from the meeting of Thursday. How hollow the power is of the infamous clique that rules us, no one knows better than themselves. But they know equally well that no opposition can cope with them which does not place against their organization one equally comprehensive and ubiquitous. It is not by spasmodic outbursts of collective enthusiasm that our hideous travesty of local government will be swept out of existence. It rests upon a carefully and gradually-constructed foundation of corruption and fraud. It must be overthrown by forces patiently and laboriously concentrated, as well as harmoniously directed. Thursday's meeting will show our citizens where their true strength lies, and will afford convincing proof that the remedy for their grievances is in their own hands. Let proper use be made of the occasion, and it may prove one of the points of departure of that honest and upright administration of our local affairs whose restoration appears at present so difficult.

Southern Sentiment.

The *Phœnix*, published at Columbia, S. C., in taking exception to an article published in our issue of the 20th, states that we do not appreciate rightly the feeling at the South. A careful perusal of the article in the *Phœnix* fails to give us any new light on the subject. It is argued that the ex-insurgents of South Carolina are not responsible for the condition of affairs in that State, but that the evils are to be traced to the fact that the State Government is "in the main ignorant, corrupt and extravagant, and non-representative of the property and much of the virtue and intelligence of the State." Perhaps a parallel case will show the *Phœnix* the fallacy of its own arguments. The Government of the City of New-York is in the hands of an ignorant, corrupt and extravagant "Ring," non-representative of the property and of any of the virtue and intelligence of the City. An almost exact parallel exists, so far as government is concerned, between South Carolina, according to the representations of the *Phœnix* and other papers, and the City of New-York. We of the City are wronged by a corrupt Government of ignorant men. Granted that the State of South Carolina is wronged in the same manner, we of the City endeavor to right the wrong by appeals to the people, and a constant and untiring effort to redress our grievances by constitutional and legal forms. We do not urge the formation of armed and disguised bands, nor the commission of murder, nor the use of intimidation.

Every attempt to break down fraud, corruption and extravagance must be made within the law. How do the unrepresented citizens of South Carolina attempt to right their wrongs? Resort is had to violence, to the "Kuklux," and to intimidation. While complaining of violations of their own rights, they have no respect for the rights of others. So great has the evil become in South Carolina that the Federal authority has had to be interposed to protect the lives, persons, and property of citizens.

The *Phœnix* says: "We believe that the South is to be largely benefited by Northern emigration, and we are ready to provide for their '*opinions*,' as well as their '*capital, energy* and *perseverance*.' Let a Northern man come and identify himself with us and our fortunes, and we shall be found to trust him for his 'opinions.'" This promise is fair enough, but the existence of the Kuklux in South Carolina and others of the Southern States is a fact not to be contradicted. It is also a fact well established that it is organized for purely political purposes, and has the countenance of a large number of those who were in sympathy with the rebellion. It is also proved that its victims are in every instance members of the Republican Party. Here we have existing in the State of South Carolina an organization too powerful for the State Executive to deal with, which persecutes people, even to death, for their political opinions. It would seem, therefore, that identification with what the *Phœnix* calls "our fortunes," means that a Northerner must obtain a new outfit of opinions before settling at the South.

We had no intention of misrepresenting the condition of affairs in the Southern States. The voting population has been largely increased by the enfranchisement of the negro. The Democracy of the South attempts to control the negro vote by intimidation, going even to the length of murder. No appeal is made to reason; violence is the only argument used. The attempt to murder Dr. Winsmick for being a Republican, (occurring even while the article in the *Phœnix* was being written,) and the ostracism of Ex-Gov. Orr, are evidences that political opinions are not allowed free expression in the South. These, and numerous other cases of a like nature, have led us to form the opinion that "the political character of the South is one of intense intolerance." When the citizens of South Carolina, who complain of "a corrupt, extravagant, ignorant and non-representative" Government, use the same means which we are using in the City of New-York to escape from a Government which exactly answers to that description, we will review our "assumptions."

The Paris "Mont de Piete."

Among the revelations that have followed the raising of the siege of Paris, those connected with the "Mont de Piété are not the least interesting. The "Besieged Resident" of the *Daily News*, in spite of his anticipations, never came to the end of his money; and money could still buy all the necessaries of life in Paris up to the time that the last shot was fired from Mont Valerein, and the first Uhlan peeped through the Barriere de l'Etoile. But there were thousands of unhappy souls who were less fortunate. Many a family parted during the siege with every available article on which money could be raised. Food had to be got at any cost, and the pawnbrokers naturally, in thousands of cases, supplied the means. Happily, in France the State is the pawnbroker, so that many cruel sacrifices that might otherwise have been compulsory will now be spared. It is true that the Mont de Piété is carried on with capital drawn from other public institutions, and that the terrible pressure on the public funds will make serious concessions to the borrowing community extremely difficult; but still time is given, the urgent wants of the needy are not used to strip them remorselessly of their property, and the general policy of the lender will still be to restore collateral pledges, rather than to confiscate them.

During the siege, a bitter pressure for cash having been early foreseen, a regulation was adopted to the effect that not more than fifty francs should be advanced on any single article, let its value be what it might. Notwithstanding this, no fewer than one hundred and fifty thousand persons had money advanced them, on pledges, by the Paris Mont de Piété, between the investment and the surrender. The store-rooms of the institution were crowded to repletion, and at last it was almost impossible to receive fresh articles. A gentleman who made an inspection of these store-houses, just after the entry of the Germans, has sent a graphic account of them to a London journal. When he wrote there were no fewer than one hundred thousand watches in pawn, and twenty-five thousand clocks;—we may observe, in passing, that if the latter were no better time-keepers than most clocks found in French houses, they might do more useful service on the pawnbroker's shelves than at home. There were diamonds set in necklaces, and tiaras of fabulous value—bracelets and ear-rings in numberless profusion of the same precious stones—with many blazing among opals and pearls, and set in the gorgeous modern-antique fashion that came in with the last days of the Empire. Jewels like these go first in case of need, and to part with them does not denote, as a rule, pinching distress. The sharper sting of adversity was, however, shown by other and less-considered trifles. Cashmere shawls, silk dresses and dress coats, a few pocket handkerchiefs edged with costly lace and embroidered with a coronet, gold-headed canes and riding-whips, and fans of every conceivable material, shape, and value, indicated harder distress in a thousand ways. There were more than two thousand opera-glasses—little use in truth remained for them, except from the higher localities to watch the course of hostile shells, and trace the slow, implacable approach of the Prussian lines. An astonishing quantity of hair—"switches," "rats," "fronts" and so forth—was among the pledges. Family portraits, too—saddest and least available for such a purpose—looked down in numbers from the walls. Plate, in the shape of all sorts of dishes, teapots, spoons, and the like, abounded, and there was much that could be recognized as having been, within a short time, on the tables of some of the most famous mansions in Paris. Older pledges, however, were not wanting; and it is curious to read, among all these evidences of more immediate suffering, the account of an umbrella, the pawn-ticket of which had been renewed every year since 1812; and of a silk dress, the owner of which, for the last twenty-eight years, had been unable to redeem it, but had regularly raised the annual sum necessary to retain that privilege.

The poor workpeople have, of course, suffered greatly, and the Mont de Piété has its deplorable story to tell of that. Nearly three thousand unhappy creatures pawned their mattresses and bed-clothes during the siege. Starving seamstresses pawned one thousand five hundred pairs of scissors. Tools of every description were brought without end. To such an extent, indeed, had the artisans of Paris divested themselves of the implements needful for their labor, that the matter assumed grave political significance. The extreme radical or communist prints have taken advantage of the consequent distress, to point out to the working classes that they should rebel against the rules by which the beneficent Mont de Piété is regulated. It is not enough, it seems, that Paris should be better off in this wise than any other city in the world, and the populace are taught to regard with dislike an institution which has been one of their best friends. We are glad to observe that those who have in charge the disposition of the English charitable fund have had a wise and quick eye to this matter. On Saturday, March 4, the cheering announcement was placarded over the walls of Paris that all workmen who had been obliged, from necessity, to pawn their tools during the siege, might, on application, have them redeemed forthwith by the Commissioners of the Fund. This is a noble and timely movement, and apart from its intrinsic philanthropy, may be the means of averting serious mischief.

New-York Out of Town.

The growing tendency of the whole of lower New-York to become, like its southern extremity, a purely business quarter, causes an active and ever-increasing demand for house accommodation in other and convenient neighborhoods. The rapid abandonment, during late years, of localities once sacred to the fireside, in favor of trade, is remarkable, and strikingly shows the absence of that conservatism in such matters usually found in metropolitan cities. Residence in New-York proper—that part of it where exists the stir and turmoil of a great City—is, practically, becoming confined to either the rich or the very poor. The latter still haunt, with characteristic pertinacity, the slums and alleys that fringe the more densely-built portions; while the rich are able here, as elsewhere, to preserve certain aristocratic quarters from the inroads of business and its surroundings. But considering the large number belonging to neither of these classes, who are compelled to seek homes elsewhere, it is interesting at this season to note the directions to which the current of such business chiefly tends, and to compare it with past experience.

The past three years have witnessed three strong "currents" of real estate movement toward different localities. In 1868, the neighboring State of New-Jersey attracted in an unusual degree the investments of purshasers, and the attention of householders. Not merely were extensive sales effected, but houses to let found ready occupants. The popular feeling in favor of that locality lasted well into 1869, when the strenuous efforts made to attract attention to Long Island resulted in its taking a leading place in public estimation. Much of this was doubtless due to the heavy investments, backed by visible improvements, of Mr. A. T. Stewart, whose liberal dealing found encouragement in the appreciation thus manifested. The early sales of 1870 showed a decided increase in the demand for Long Island real estate, and, until very recently, it maintained its place in the market. With the New-Year, however, came eloquent assurances that Westchester County property would soon compete on favorable terms with its hitherto more accessible rivals. The absence of any means of quick transit between Forty-sixth-street and the City Hall, the neglected state of its "Boulevards," and other causes, had previously combined to render Westchester property of lower value to the business men, whose pursuits led them down town, than it should legitimately be.

But the Boulevards are fast becoming roads instead of quagmires. Quick transit cannot be long deferred. Most significant of all, to the wise observer of those straws which tell the wind's direction, we know that the "Ring" is buying heavily in this direction by way of anticipating the expected harvest. Without this additional and convincing testimony that something will, before long, "be done" for Westchester, the reports of recent State legislation are sufficient to show that the county is being "taken care" of. Not inferior in sanitary respects to either New-Jersey or Long Island, it is not to be wondered at if the promised advantages secure ready investments. But, although Westchester County business is likely to be unusually active during the coming season, Long Island is recovering from the slight apathy recently prevailing, and is likely to hold its own even with the competition of the "Ring's" favorite locality. Owing to sensible improvements recently made, a good deal of what was formerly waste land on the south side of the island is being brought rapidly into the market. Those best qualified to judge are confident that Long Island sales will be heavy this year, and those having houses to let are equally hopeful of securing eligible tenants. Altogether, the two localities we have named seem likely to carry off a large number of those seeking either investments or simple accommodation.

Little, meanwhile, as has been done at the north end of Manhattan, there can be no doubt that when quick transit from end to end of the island is secured, remarkable developments will be witnessed in the matter of real estate in that neighborhood. Although physical obstacles in some parts at present discourage the labor of grading and building, and Westchester County thereby retains for the time considerable advantage, an effective means of rapid communication with the other end of the island would certainly stimulate fresh enterprise there, and many sites now deemed worthless would soon be found capable of improvement. The question of quick transit is indeed of vital importance to all residing out of the City, but its successful solution would furthermore give a fresh impetus to real estate business on the upper end of the island.

New Party Projects.

No one doubts that there exists in the Republican Party at this moment a feeling of discontent. It is not wide-spread, but it makes itself visible in newspaper opposition, and in attempts to direct party action. This feeling finds expression in vague suggestions of amnesty, civil and revenue reform, and return to specie payments. All these subjects are important, but the persons urging them on the public attention are not clear in their statements of what they desire. Generalities will not do. There must be a definite policy prescribed. We are compelled to raise a large revenue, and to raise it in a manner which shall be least burdensome to the people is a difficult task. The gentlemen calling themselves the Central Republican Association of Hamilton County, who lately assembled at Cincinnati, and published their opinions on various questions—that of revenue reform included—say that the "public revenues should be derived from duties on imports levied on the smallest possible number of taxable articles." This proposition will give rise to much difference of opinion with regard to the articles on which the tax should be levied. The revenue has already been greatly reformed, and as soon as the condition of the country will permit other reforms will be made. This is the work of the Republican Party. Those Republicans at the West who are now urging us to "go faster" should remember that great results have already been accomplished by making haste slowly.

The only hope of reform in the civil service lies in the action of the Republican Party. To the victors belong the spoils, is a Democratic principle. It is ingrained and inerasible. The condition of affairs in this City is an example of what would exist in the nation, if, by any chance, the Democratic Party should come into power. Civil service reform, according to Democratic views, means a general turning out of the Opposition. This is not the kind of reform desired at the West.

Objections to our present financial policy consist in loose expressions about an "irredeemable currency." This currency, with which so much fault is now found, answered the needs of the Government during the war, and, since the inauguration of President Grant has, owing to the faithfulness with which the revenues have been collected, and the economy with which they have been disbursed, been steadily appreciating in value. We say, then, that the discontent which is occasionally manifested at the West in meetings like that at Cincinnati, is without foundation. Not one of the reforms asked can be hoped for from the Democratic Party. Independent action would tend to defeat the desired end. The Republican Party has already accomplished great reforms, and is the party of progress. It is only by acting with it that the supporters of revenue, civil service, or any other reform, can attain their object.

Breaking into Jail.

New-York has the reputation of harboring some of the most enterprising thieves in the world. From a bond robbery to a street opening, from despoiling a house to plundering a city, there is apparently no achievement in the circle of rascality to which they are not equal. But even their fame must pale before the superior audacity of certain West Virginia burglars. Tired, no doubt, of the monotony of "cracking" private "cribs," these bold operators hit upon an idea which is entitled to be called an inspiration of genius. This was no less than to break into a place which most gentlemen of their kidney are only too glad to break out of. They conceived the highly ingenious and original design of robbing the Penitentiary, and what is more, they did it with a success as complete as the conception was happy. They climbed over the wall by means of a ladder, and having made their researches and secured their "swag," escaped in the same manner, carrying with them a number of pairs of shoes and other light articles which pleased their simple fancy. That they did not take the jailer also is probably due to the fact that they thought he might be useful to them in another way hereafter.

There is about this feat a delicious whimsicality which shows the Virginia rogues to be not only accomplished artists in their profession, but keen humorists besides. Probably it was not so much for the sake of the plunder that they performed their novel exploit,—indeed, they hardly seem to have obtained enough to recompense them for the risk, and a jail is not the likeliest place for valuables,—as for the capital practical joke on the Warden and the turnkeys. What these poor innocents can do to turn aside the storm of ridicule that must be even now making life a burden to them we cannot conjecture. As little can we imagine what should be done with these humorous rascals if they are caught. To send them to jail would be only simplifying their labors by giving them an opportunity to plunder it at their leisure, and then quietly depart. Allowing for the difference in value of the "stealables," it would be as sensible to lock them up in a bank-vault. Robbers that put you at your wits' ends to keep them out of the place intended for their punishment, are certainly very difficult to deal with. Perhaps the best plan would be to let them continue to gratify their curious fancy for jail-breaking from the wrong side, if in consideration of that immunity they will consent to forego the attacks upon private houses. Or, still better, on the principle of "set a thief to catch a thief," they might all be made jailers. Taking the persons in charge of the Wheeling Penitentiary as a sample, they could not very well be worse than some of the worthies they would displace.

The Methodist Book Concern.

The Subcommittee of the Methodist Book Concern, to which was referred the investigation of the frauds in the establishment, met pursuant to resolution, on Wednesday, the 29th of March. The Committee consists of Bishop Scott, and Rev. Messrs. Bingham, Rothweiler and Vernon. They selected three accountants from the applications before them, whose names were submitted to Judge Reynolds, (counsel for Dr. Lanahan,) and to Mr. Fancher, (counsel for the other side.) As Dr. Lanahan was anxious to have the opportunity to prove them, Judge Reynolds accepted the names presented at once. Not so with Mr. Fancher. He objected, whereon the Committee adjourned *sine die*, subject to the call of the Chairman—thus defeating the very object they were appointed for. So ends, for the present, this disgraceful affair.

When a man high in the Church and in official station makes grave charges which, he says, he is prepared to prove, he is met by a set of men who, in place of investigating the charges, adjourn without hearing a single complaint, it remains to be seen how long the conscientious members of the Church will submit to such abuses.

MINOR TOPICS.

President Grant's Administration opens the third year of its term with a reduction for the month of the national debt of $11,011,250 65. This is about two millions in excess of the average monthly reduction of last year, and nearly double the amount of reduction effected in March, 1870. It brings the total decrease since the advent to power of the present Administration to $215,765,663 74, and leaves as the total of interest and principal of our public debt of $2,434,076,643 05. Taking the basis of our population at thirty-nine millions, this gives us a proportion of $62.4 per head as the measure of our national obligations. In England the existing proportion is about $123 per head, and in 1866 our own was over one hundred dollars. Such figures are more eloquent than the complaints of scores of political croakers.

Paris is almost as thoroughly isolated from the rest of the world as it was during the Prussian siege. The postal service is in disorder, railroad communication is partial, and jealously watched, and the population who have anything to lose are flying from the city, to avoid being placed completely in the power of a Government of irrational demagogues. The Commune remains master of the situation, and Paris is, for the time, at least, a sovereign and independent unity. To do the Socialists justice, they have not yet lost the power of keeping their heterogeneous following in check. Up to the latest advices, there is no evidence of acts of pillage, and the only executions have been political ones. The true test of the moderation of the insurgents will come when the National Government finds itself strong enough to fight them. If Paris, face to face with civil war, does not give itself up to license and general confiscation of the goods of absent citizens, the supporters of the "Universal Republic" will have earned a much more respectable character than most people are now prepared to accord them.

A "wife and mother" writes us to ask whether no means can be found of putting a stop to the promiscuous distribution of the circulars of a well-known infamous establishment on Fifth-avenue. These assume the form of a notice to "druggists and patent-medicine dealers" concerning the price of an abominable preparation, but are freely sent to the houses of private families. Until the Police force of this City is awakened to a thorough effort to apply the provisions of existing statutes to the professors of the hideous traffic which finds its culminating point in the Fifth-avenue mansion, we do not see how respectable people can help having disgusting circulars placed in the way of their sons and daughters.

The result of the English University boat-race awakens interest wherever the language is spoken. We can hardly appreciate, far less share the feverish interest with which every movement of the rival crews and every variation in the weight and condition of their members have, for several weeks past, been watched by a large section of the English public. But we can freely accord our hearty applause to the pluck and perseverance that sustained Cambridge rowers through long years of defeat and have now for the second time placed them ahead of Oxford. The half a million of people who yesterday lined the banks of the Thames, between Putney and Mortlake, rendered, in fashions sufficiently diverse, a genuine homage to that characteristic type of energy which is co-extensive with the Anglo-Saxon race.

The *Episcopalian* has some timely suggestions regarding the necessity of curtailing the prevalent senseless waste of money on funeral expenses. Not only are "undertakers' bills a heavy assessment upon the poor," and one which frequently entails very great hardship to meet, but the conventional redundancy of absurd pageantry on an occasion where simplicity is eminently desirable, involves a sacrifice of becoming sentiment as well as of money. All classes of our community are open to the charge of introducing features into the last offices of the dead which contribute neither to their solemnity nor decorum. Of all the spheres into which fashion intrudes, this is the most uncongenial, and the unperverted common sense of society ought, long ere this, to have abolished much of the absurd display, without reverence and costliness, without solemn effect, that clings so tenaciously to our funerals.

Our able contemporary, the Troy *Times*, expresses very clearly the relation which exists between Tammany and the Erie Ring. The *Times* says:

> "This Erie conspiracy is allied to the Tammany Ring. The connection is plain; the intimacy is cordial; the reciprocal assistance is manifest. Gov. Hoffman signed the original Classification act. He has never suggested any repeal of it, though the shame of it grows blacker with every year. The most shameless of the two managers appeared in politics last Fall as a Democrat of straitest sect. Two conspicuous members of the Tammany triumvirate are in the Erie directory. The Democrats in the Railroad Committee vote to maintain the usurpation which Gov. Hoffman winks at, which Tweed and Sweeny are accessory to, and which their associates in the Legislature will support when the question is submitted to them, though now and then a man may shrink from the shame which such an act involves. The conspiracy is as large in its proportions as it is infamous in its character and acts. But the whole country has an interest in its overthrow, for it damages all by its acts. Public indignation and private wrongs will yet find a way to hurl them from their position."

CRIME IN THE CITY.

Is Chadwick a Forger?—Another Postponement of Sentence.

In the case of George W. Chadwick convicted during the last term of the United States Circuit Court of having altered a United States five-twenty bond of the denomination of $10,000, but whose sentence was postponed on affidavits tending to establish his innocence, with a view to institute further inquiries into the matter, his counsel, Ex-Judge Fullerton, said that in connection with Mr. Wm. Richardson, of Brooklyn, and Mr. Dutcher, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, he investigated the charge in the indictment. These gentlemen were under a strong impression that he was not the guilty man he was supposed to be, and that a careful investigation might develop facts that would establish his innocence. He continued these investigations until compelled to go to Virginia to attend his wife in her illness, but he had produced a number of affidavits which would stagger any unprejudiced mind with reference to his guilt in this transaction. He asked for a further week's delay to institute additional inquiries, observing that the case for the prosecution could not suffer by a delay, as Chadwick was a prisoner, and the motion would really extend the term of his confinement. He explained that he entered into the defense of the prisoner from motives of humanity, and nothing else, convinced by his investigations and the statements of Chadwick that his story was at least probable. There was a person in New-Jersey who was in possession of facts very material to his defense, and until it was concluded he did not think it unreasonable that his application should be acceded to.

District-Attorney Davis, on the part of the Government, denied any intention of dealing with undue harshness in regard to Chadwick, his only purpose being the conviction and punishment of criminals. Affidavits were put in his possession contrary to the statement of counsel, but until he had submitted written affidavits, he did not think fit to bring them under the cognizance of the Court, as he did not wish extraneous considerations should influence unfavorably the sentence to be imposed on the prisoner. Judge Woodruff remarked that the case of Chadwick was an extreme one, and he would be sorry indeed to do anything which would prejudice his chance of being put before the Court in a proper light. He agreed with Mr. Fullerton that a delay would not affect the case of the Government, as it would only prolong the imprisonment of Chadwick. He stated that he had received numerous letters, written by the female relatives of the prisoner, dictated in the fulness of their hearts and appealing to his humanity for mercy. He considered this conduct very unfair, yet could not blame them for the feelings which prompted them. In view of the whole case he granted a further suspension of sentence until next Saturday, directing that the affidavits in favor of the prisoner should be placed in the hands of the District-Attorney before Wednesday.

Large Burglary of Hams—Passing a Worthless Piece of Paper as a Bond—The Suicide of Mrs. Anderson.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, Merrit Martin, age nineteen, of No. 219 Elizabeth-street, was committed for trial yesterday, on a charge of stealing periodicals, worth $25, from the news-stand of the Grand Central Hotel. Early yesterday morning three burglars succeeded in bursting open a rear door of No. 181 Chrystie-street, and entered the premises, occupied as a provision establishment by Jones & Seaman. After thoroughly ransacking the store, the thieves harnessed a horse in the stable, and drew a wagon up before a side door. The wagon was then filled with 102 hams of pork and forty pieces of bacon, and driven away. A half an hour later, at daybreak, Officer Peter Farley, of the Seventeenth Precinct, while patroling on Third-avenue, saw a wagon loaded with meat standing in front of No. 93 on the same street. A man by the name of George Miller was busily engaged in carrying hams into the butcher shop of Charles Schainvalt, assisted by the latter and his boy, George Rohr. The officer questioned Miller as to where he had obtained the hams, and not being answered satisfactorily, arrested him and took him to the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house. Upon direction of the Sergeant in command, Officer Farley then returned and arrested Schainvolt as being accessory to the robbery, which had evidently taken place. The thief and the receiver were brought before Justice Scott, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, and committed for examination.

The Dobbs' Ferry Burglars.

Bryan Cavanagh, the burglar, who was shot through the back, during a conflict with Officers Scannell and Gillespie, in the employ of the Hudson River Railroad, at Dobbs' Ferry, on Thursday night, as fully reported in the Times, died at Bellevue Hospital at 6 o'clock last evening. His brother and several friends were with him when death occurred. It was expected that Cavanagh would make a statement yesterday implicating the men who were with him when he was shot, but this he persistently refused to do, and died without having made a confession, except to the priest, who was with him in his last moments. The inquest in the case will not be held for several days.

Funeral of a Prominent Merchant.

The funeral of the late John Caswell, for fifty years a merchant of this City, took place at Trinity Chapel, in West Twenty-fifth-street, yesterday morning. Preliminary services, attended by many relatives and intimate friends of Mr. Caswell, were held at the family residence, No. 370 Fifth-avenue, at 9½ o'clock, and an hour later the body was conveyed to Trinity Chapel, where services were conducted by Rev. Drs. Dix, Vinton, Higbee, Haight, Muhlenberg and Swop. The church was filled by a congregation which was remarkable for the number of aged men it contained. Among others present were A. T. Stewart, Benjamin H. Field, B. B. Sherman, John D. Mackensie, Robert L. Stuart and Ex-Collector Henry A. Smythe.

At the close of the services the body was conveyed to Trinity Cemetery. The following-named gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Cyrus Curtis, Samuel Davis, Adam Norrie, John H. Swift, P. H. Holt, John E. Williams, D. H. Arnold and George W. Lane.

SIDEWALK STATUES.

Familiar Features of Our Metropolitan Ways.

The Advertising Figures of the Past and Present—The Art of Fashioning Them—Some Wondrous and Ingenious Affairs.

The numerous devices employed by tradesmen and manufacturers to attract the attention of buyers to the articles offered for sale in their establishments form a salient feature of our Metropolitan highways and byways. Prominent among these are the advertising statues of wood, metal, plaster and other material. They appear to be used most generally by the retailers of cigars and tobacco. The fumacious or ruminant consumer of the nicotian weed is frequently confronted at the entrance of the stores where these things are sold with a graven image to which he might, if idolatrously inclined, bow down and offer up his devotions without violating that clause of the Decalogue which forbids the worshiping of idols bearing resemblance to anything in the heavens above, the earth beneath, or the waters under the earth. No reference is here made, however, to the more recently constructed images of later years, but only to those monstrous creations of some former epoch, when the art of street-statue building was in its infancy.

THEN AND NOW.

Of late years this branch of business has engaged the attention of artisans capable of producing better things, and the anatomical impossibilities of the past are gradually giving place to forms more symmetrical and attractive. The ill-proportioned savage in front of the corner cigar-store, with whom our youthful eyes were once unpleasantly familiar, has descended from his pedestal to make room for a robust maiden of the Minnehaha persuasion in blood-red tunic and beaded moccasins. In another place, the seafaring man of antique mold, who was wont to rivet his wooden gaze upon us with an expression of intense malignity that would have thrown PHIDIAS into fits, is now supplanted by a ligneous young mariner of faultless figure and generally prepossessing appearance, bearing in one hand a bundle of box-wood cigars, while the other is engaged in flinging to the breeze the bass-wood banner of his native land. The Girl of the Period, scantily draped, as to her nether extremities, Lord Dundreary and Brother Sam, Captain Jinks and the Grand Mogul, the Kilted Highlander and the Heathen Chinee, carved each and every one in wood or cast in plaster, are to be met with in all parts of the City wherever tobacco is vended and fumigation is frequent.

OTHER TRADESMEN'S SIGN-STATUES.

The tobacconists, however, are not the only dealers who make use of statuary of this kind as a means of advertising their wares. Brother Sam may be seen any day in the year standing in an attitude of elegant ease in front of the umbrella-stores on Broadway, beneath a gorgeous specimen of the article offered for sale within; while automaton Chinese Pagans ever nod a mute affirmative to the questioning glances of the inquisitive interviewer among the tea-stores of Vesey-street. The play-goer will occasionally encounter the counterfeit presentment of his favorite actor. Wooden copies of FORREST as *Metamora* are not infrequent. Not long since, genial JOHN OWENS as *Solon Shingle*, arrayed in that wonderful coat of many capes, beamed on us in front of a down-town cigar-store. The picture of the honest old agriculturist, as he leaned over the witness-box to tell the jury what he knew about "that bar'l o' apple sarse," was perfect.

THE ORIGINAL "JIM CROW."

A statue of T. D. RICE, known to the *habitués* of our old-time theatres as "Daddy" RICE, stands in a "Jim Crow" attitude in front of a well-known resort of actors and showmen, on Broadway. It was made by RICE himself, who, we are informed, was a wood-carver before he adopted the theatrical profession; and this statue is one of the best, as well as one of the oldest, specimens of the art to be found in the City. This particular figure is made in four pieces, the arms, and that portion of the right leg below the knee, being carved separately from the trunk, and fastened thereto with screws. It was carved by RICE in 1833, and was long used by him as a show-advertisement. This statue is highly prized by its present owner, a well-known actor, as being a very faithful representation of the "Old Virginny" darky of forty years ago.

ONE OF THE MOST FAMILIAR.

Further down Broadway we notice a pale-complexioned form of severe grandeur, with outstretched arm pointing in the direction of the setting sun. A near-sighted newspaper correspondent from the modern Athens lately mistook it for a statue of Scorn pointing her slowly-moving finger at the heedless throng who pass and repass the home of "Humpty Dumpty" without deigning to drop in and regale their senses with the feast of good things offered by Manager FOX, of the Olympic. It is needless to inform the Metropolitan reader that this figure represents the *Fox*-y manager himself. He who has once seen the great original knows it at a glance.

Base-ball has also contributed to the statuesque attractions of Gotham, and many are the effigies of basemen and batters that we find posted here and there throughout the City. On Nassau-street there is a wafer of a man cut in profile from a deal plank, with a pistol leveled in the direction of the Post-office, as if intent on popping off the first unfortunate mail-carrier who may emerge from that ancient edifice, for which he might, if the war were still in progress, be readily excused, as the mail-carrier resembles much in uniform the grim and grizzled warrior of Secessia. This extraordinary pistolist exhibits a peculiarity not manifest in many successful shooters of the present day. He has both eyes closed, as if unwilling to look upon the agonies of his intended victim.

VESSEL FIGURE-HEADS.

A greater variety of statuary of the class we have been describing is comprised in the figure-heads of sailing vessels. These are made of the same material and by the same workmen as the street statues, but rank higher as works of art, more time and skill being expended in their construction. Since the rebellion, the demand for figure-heads has lessened with the decrease in ship-building. There are not more than a dozen places in New-York where they are made. White pine is the material usually selected, and this is obtained from the ship-yards, condemned spars furnishing the greater part of it. Many a gallant mast that has withstood the ravages of time, fury of the storm, and braved the dangers of the treacherous reef, is now doing duty as a darky door-keeper in front of some dingy cigar-shop.

THE METHOD OF CARVING.

The method of carving is, like the images themselves, a sort of burlesque of the sculptor's art. A "model" is made—but of paper, instead of plaster. This model is fastened to one side of the block, and from it the outline of the figure is traced. It is then transferred to the other side, and a corresponding outline traced. The block is then sawed into something like the figure which it is intended to assume. It then passes into the hands of the more skillful workman, who, with an infinity of chisels, saws, gouges, scrapers, files and sand-paper, gradually brings out the details of form, features and drapery, and finally transfers it to the painter, by whom the work is at last completed. The prices of these figures range, according to size and elegance of finish and painting, from $18 to $250.

Heavy Burglary in Fifth-Avenue.

One of the most daring and extensive of recent burglaries was committed during Friday night on the premises of JAMES W. BELL, tailor on the second floor of No. 172 Fifth-avenue, the house being on the north-west corner of the avenue and Twenty-second-street. The entrance was made through one of the Twenty-second-street windows, which was reached by climbing the water-pipe from the street. The risk of this operation was greatly increased by the fact that the night was by no means dark, and also by the fact that there is a private watchman on the first floor who not only did not see them ascend the pipe, but heard none of their subsequent proceedings over his head, which, however, causes no surprise, as the floors in the building are all "padded." The burglars must have spent considerable time in the store, for they carefully made selections from the entire stock, taking nearly everything of value. Their plunder consisted of cloths, clothing, seal-skins and two camel's hair shawls, aggregated at $10,700 in value, with all of which they left without being seen. The burglary was not discovered until the store was opened for business yesterday morning, when the proprietor was greatly astonished to find nothing to do business with. The robbery was reported to Capt. IRVING, of the Central Detective Office, but as yet all efforts to obtain a clue to the thieves or the property have proved fruitless.

AMUSEMENTS.

Notes of the Week.

THE NEW PLAYS.

Two of the best-known dramatists of this generation have been represented by new plays, this week, at Metropolitan theatres. At Wallack's, "Birth" has been seen with the melancholy interest that attaches to the work of a brilliant writer passed away; and at the Fifth-avenue, "Jezebel" has proved attractive in a ratio quite at variance with its intrinsic merit. It is a fact not unworthy of note that, among some persons of repute for critical discernment, the melo-drama of Mr. BOUCICAULT has received far more attention than the comedy of Mr. ROBERTSON. We may also with propriety observe that "Horizon"—which is certainly no worse a play in the literary sense and a much better play in the moral sense—has been a good deal less noticed than "Jezebel." The drama that has crossed the sea, and that is supposed in some way to cater to morbid sensuality, has enjoyed a decided preference here over the home product which has neither of these advantages. Had such preference been manifested in favor of a writer who has appealed so successfully to the cultivated taste and social refinement of the day, as ROBERTSON, not a word need be said; but so far has this been from the fact that ROBERTSON himself has shared in the invidious discrimination. An exceedingly bad foreign melo-drama has received, that is to say, more consideration than either a respectable foreign comedy or a respectable home melo-drama. It may be said that discussion has taken the form of reprobation, but it is a well-settled principle that abundant dispraise is only next in value to abundant praise, and that consequently the discouragement of bad art is best attained, in a general way, by comparative neglect.

There are exceptions to be justly taken to "Horizon," and so there were to "Saratoga," but these were neither as unfortunate in kind or in degree as those to which "Jezebel" is obnoxious. From this it appears that a prejudice exists against native plays which it would be satisfactory to see dispelled. For, the argument that American plays are so very bad, and so ought to be discouraged, loses force when English plays that are so very much worse are eagerly followed and discussed.

"BIRTH," AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.

It is difficult to write with perfect freedom of the production of a man of genius who has recently been laid in the grave. To speak dispraisingly of such a work is naturally ungracious; to deal with it after the common fashion of stereotyped and conventional applause is not only more grateful but far more easy. When it is remembered how much the play-goer of today owes to ROBERTSON, how much he has done to enliven and even to elevate the contemporaneous stage, the first impulse certainly is to hang garlands on each of the odd bits and fragments left from the workshop of his brain, and to say that each and all are of the same superb quality as his finest products. But, if we think a little, the weakness and the wrongfulness of such a course will become palpable. We do no credit to SHAKESPEARE by claiming that "Titus Andronicus" is equal to "Hamlet," or "Cymbeline" to "Macbeth;" we do no honor to MILTON by affecting to agree with him that "Paradise Regained" surpasses "Paradise Lost." Yet these writers—we of course do not for a moment suggest any comparison of their genius with his—were men of far more equable powers than poor ROBERTSON, and, at all events, between their best work and their worst there is no wider chasm. Let us admit, therefore, frankly, that "Birth" is one of the worst of his plays—perhaps, with a single exception, the very worst. "Birth" can still be witnessed with pleasure, even if not worthy to be ranked for a moment with "Caste," or "School," or "Ours."

"Birth" is feebler in design than those masterly pieces, and it is feebler in execution than design. To begin with the title, it falls strangely short of the breadth of illustration looked for, and in a manner promised, by such a christening; a fulfillment wherein we are not disappointed by either of the other three plays named. Nothing in particular is taught about "Birth" in the comedy, unless it be that the contempt often affected for such distinction by those who are not well-born is a sham, and that in reality most of them are as ready to bow down to and worship rank as the veriest snobs and toad-eaters that ever provoked ridicule. There is nature, we admit, in *Sarah Hewett*, but it is not the kind of nature most acceptable to democratic prejudices or "progressive" ideas. Mr. ROBERTSON appears to have been in a state of vacillation while writing the piece, and the directness and cogency of his mental processes seem likewise for some reason to have been impaired. Conviction and the expediency of conciliating popular ideas appear to have been at cross purposes with him. And this seems to have aggravated the haziness of his graver dialogue and the sketchy and fragile character of his plot. When sentiment verges so perilously near to burlesque that it is not clear where the one begins and the other ends, and when the confusion is manifestly in the author's mind as well as the auditor's, the purpose of art is obviously sacrificed. It is not hard to see to which side Mr. ROBERTSON's tastes disposed him, but, waiving æsthetic considerations, it is impossible to tell from "Birth" whether his judgment was in favor of the aristocratic or democratic system, and therefore, so far as any such revelation is implied by the name of the play, or the spectator is legitimately brought to expect it, "Birth" is not a success.

In the measure that a well-defined purpose is requisite, then, to the completeness of a play, "Birth" falls short of the standard. Apart from this, not a little of the writing is hasty and weak. The expedients for stage effect are chiefly stale, and generally improbable. The "White Lady" trick is very poor, indeed. The main design—that of contrasting conflicting castes and incongruously-disposed purses—having been twice very much better executed by ROBERTSON before, inevitably looks hackneyed. The paucity of numbers in the cast produces an impression of deficiency in richness of color and variety of apposition which is disappointing. Against these defects we are called on to balance some decided merits. There are not a few pert things, and excessively shallow ones, thrown off in the text, apparently under the conviction that they would be thought clever and original. Poor ROBERTSON was but human like the rest of us, and success, perhaps, led him to imagine that the prosperous results of his best efforts might be repeated with less labor. Hence "Birth" often looks like a faded reproduction—a kind of "spiritual photograph," if we may say so—of his brighter self. Yet his brighter self is not altogether absent. There are bits and passages here and there which are delightfully characteristic and go far, if not to redeem the whole, to win ready toleration for it. Happily, too, the acting in some of the most conspicuous parts is inimitably good. Mr. WALLACK's *Jack Randall* must be set down as one of his very best portraits. *Jack* is a sort of oil who brings about the mixture of anomalous elements in the social salad. He is an educated, jovial, rattling creature who, finding himself under the necessity to do something, resolves to write a play. A great deal of jollity is evoked by his continually seizing upon the real incidents passing around him as material for his proposed drama. He determines, out of the general goodness of his heart and the particular affection he entertains for his friends, to marry the *Earl of Eagleclyffe* (Mr. CHARLES FISHER) to *Sarah Hewett*, the sister of a not-too-fascinating democratic manufacturer, and at the same time to effect a similar alliance between the latter and the *Lady Adeliza Stormont*, the Earl's sister. This genial "programme" *Jack* manages to carry out; and we are spared the consequences of misalliances—which naturally come after and not before marriage—by the descending curtain which, on the eve of their nuptials, shuts off the happy quartet from view. Mr. FISHER is excellent in the *Earl*; Mr. RINGGOLD is hardly stalwart and confident enough for the self-made iron-founder; Mrs. BARRY is at her best in *Sarah Hewett*, and Miss TRACY does the little she has to do prettily enough as the *Lady Adeliza*. Mr. WILLIAMSON tries hard to make an imposing figure of the *Duke*—an old, half-daft game-keeper, a kind of modern Caleb Balderstone, who has been a soldier—but is not well fitted in the part, and moves laughter where he should excite sympathy. The burden of the piece is on the shoulders of Mr. WALLACK, and no artist on the stage, we believe, could better support it. His *Jack Randall* is, in fact, an admirable study. It is joyous and mirth-provoking, without the least taint of coarseness, subtle in parts yet free from artificiality, and the little episodes of simulation in the last act are thoroughly enjoyable, as well as versatile. The character is long and laborious, and Mr. WALLACK deserves to be warmly congratulated for the ease and sprightliness with which he handles so arduous a piece of work on its first public representation.

The three scenes that furnish frames for the action of "Birth" are, it need hardly be said, models in their way. We look, almost as matters of course, for fine things in stage architecture, and for pretty bits of landscape—usually crowned with cool and fresh atmosphere—at Wallack's; and in "Birth" we do not look for them in vain. Finish in these regards no less than in costume, and to speak truth in all things that lend reality to histrionic pictures, is seen at Wallack's in rare perfection. Nothing has been spared to do for this, to our stage, last bequest of the brilliant dramatist who has passed away, all that could be done; and this, together with the profound and almost affectionate interest felt in ROBERTSON's productions by the patrons of the theatre, will doubtless make "Birth" abundantly prosperous commercially in spite of artistic shortcomings, some of which we have felt constrained to point out.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Business has been extremely brisk this week at Booth's Theatre. "Othello" has continued to be the sufficient attraction, and the alternated performances of Messrs. BOOTH and BARRETT in the chief parts have excited great interest. To-morrow Mr. BOOTH is to play *Bertuccio* in "The Fool's Revenge," a character in which he has won much eulogy and Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT is announced to appear as *Raphael* in the "Marble Heart," on Wednesday. It was first arranged that Mr. BARRETT should act *Hamlet*; but, it has been determined that he should play instead, *Raphael* and *Claude Melnotte*. "The Winter's Tale" is underlined here, and will be brought out, we are informed, with the care and outlay that have been exhibited in other revivals of SHAKESPEARE at this theatre.

Musical.

NEW STABAT MATER.

A new "Stabat Mater," by Signor PAOLO GIORZA, is to be sung at the Brooklyn Athenæum on Monday evening. Signor GIORZA will conduct the performance, in which Mrs. NININGER, Mrs. BLANCHARD, Mrs. DINSMORE, Miss NORTON and Messrs. BLESS and DALLON, with one hundred members of the Brooklyn Choral Union and a strong orchestra, will take part. The composer of the "Stabat Mater," to be heard Monday for the first time, has been in the United States for the past two or three years. He enjoys a wide reputation in Europe as a facile writer of tuneful music, and the scores of the most popular ballets given in Milan, Naples, Vienna, Paris and Berlin are from his pen. The only work he has produced here until now is an overture written for the tragedy of "Marie Antoinnette," and executed during Mme. RISTORI's representations. Great expectations grow out of the announcement of the entertainment above referred to, and if Signor GIORZA is as happily inspired as he usually is we are quite sure they will be met by the success of his latest effort. A speedy rehearsal of the "Stabat Mater" in New-York ought to follow.

Home Notes.

The amateur theatricals, in aid of the suffering French, at the Union League Theatre, on March 16, were, it is pleasant to hear, even more remunerative than we at first supposed. We are now informed that Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., have received $785 at the hand of Mrs. JOHN SHERWOOD as the net proceeds of the entertainment, and that this sum is to be duly credited to the occasion named....Mr. JAMES BENNETT, the English tragedian, arrived in this City Thursday, by the *Java*....The Wyndham comedy company is reported to have "made a hit" at the Crosby Opera-House in Chicago, on Monday evening last....Mr. FELIX A. VINCENT is acting at the Globe Theatre, in Chicago....Mrs. IMOGENE BROWN is singing in oratorio in Chicago...."Birth" at the Boston Museum, seems to have received slender approval....Mr. FECHTER has acted *Obenreizer* in "No Thoroughfare" at the Boston Theatre. The critic of the *Advertiser* says concerning the personation: "Mr. FECHTER's impersonation of *Obenreizer* is worthy of the admiration which it has excited in London. It was a disappointment, however, to many who witnessed it, for the reason that it failed to reproduce the personage which has become familiar to readers of the novel. The sly, subtle, self-contained and calculating Obenreizer of DICKENS and WILKIE COLLINS has disappeared, and in his stead we have a man equally crafty, cruel and unscrupulous, but intense, vehement, impetuous, and only with the greatest difficulty self-restrained. The tremendous power and iron will of the character in the story are most plainly indicated, but their expression is always subordinated to that of watchful self-control. The *Obenreizer* of Mr. FECHTER is perpetually losing the mastery over himself; his passions incessantly prevail over his prudence, and the fact that he recovers himself in an instant, that he is artful and politic, and fruitful in infernal expedients, scarcely establishes a resemblance between him and the real Obenreizer, who would have despised such ebullitions as utterly as he would have been incapable of them. But Mr. FECHTER's impersonation, taken on its own grounds, is perfectly homogeneous and self-consistent, and it is full of his strong, shaping, creative genius. In every detail of make-up, gesture, declamation and by-play it is most suggestive and impressive. Nothing could be more perfect than the easy effusion and half-mocking grace of his cordiality, nothing more stirring than his bursts of passion and malignity. As ever, Mr. FECHTER's power is vividly displayed in the exhibition of conflicting emotions and in sudden transitions of feeling; and of these the piece is full. Good illustrations are afforded in the wonderful variety of feeling which plays over his face in the scene in which *Vendale* and *Marguerite* declare their mutual affection; where the look and bearing of careless politeness, of the absorption of love, of the despair of rejection, of the deadly enmity for a successful rival and of the mad impulse to take present revenge, follow each other in swift succession, yet each distinctly impressing itself upon the mind. And ever and anon throughout the piece the spectator is inexpressibly startled by the fiery suddenness with which the menace of bitter hatred will spring, like a tiger from his lair, out of the midst of smooth words and corteous actions and genial manners. Our space forbids us to enter minutely into the analysis of separate scenes; but we desire to call particular attention to Mr. FECHTER's action in the night-scene in the Swiss inn. Here the freedom, ease and frankness with which he insinuates himself into a knowledge of the open-hearted young man's habits are very impressive; but when *George Vendale* falls asleep before the fire and *Obenreizer*, returning on his thievish errand, noiselessly lifts the latch of the chamber-door, and, slipping into the room, begins his work of villainy, every motion and attitude of the great actor is a study of immense physical power repressed into absolute softness, stealthiness and *addresse*, the like of which is almost never seen upon the stage"....M. LEFRANC's engagement in New-Orleans ended on yesterday week....Mr. EDWIN ADAMS was at the St. Charles Theatre, in New-Orleans....Mlle. MORLACCHI is reported in Nevada....Mr. EDWIN FORREST has withdrawn his suit against the Philadelphia *Sunday Dispatch*....Miss FANNY DAVENPORT acted at the Chestnut-street Theatre, in Philadelphia, last week. She made her first appearance as *Lady Gay Spanker*, and, apparently, made a very favorable impression....Miss KELLOGG sang "The Messiah" in Baltimore, on Friday evening....Mrs. D. P. BOWERS will open the Rochester Opera-house on May 1....The Boston *Commonwealth* thus alludes to a recent event: "A somewhat remarkable and exceedingly interesting lecture on 'The Science of Dramatic Expression' was delivered in this city last week, by JAMES S. MACKAYE, an enthusiastic pupil and follower of DELSARTE. The principles of bearing, gesture, facial expression, &c., were elaborated with great minuteness, and it was laid down that facial expression should precede gesture, and gesture should precede speech; and that no gesture is permissible except that which is imperatively demanded by the situation. It was shown how hoplessness, cunning, inquiry, carelessness, arrogance, energy, and other qualities, might be exhibited by the bearing of the body alone. To illustrate the power of facial expression, Mr. MACKAYE stood before his audience perfectly motionless, except in his countenance, and made his face pass slowly and with startling vividness through a dozen grades of motion—satisfaction, pleasure, tenderness, love, adoration, and then, having retraced his steps, dislike, disgust, envy, hate and fury. Again, he exhibited the transitions from repose through jollity, silliness and prostration to utter drunkenness; and made a most astonishing but painful spectacle by passing through all the grades of mental disturbance to insanity, and down all the stairs of mental weakness to utter idiocy."

News From Abroad.

"BEHIND A MASK."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* thus refers to the new play of the day in London: "A new comedy in three acts, called 'Behind a Mask,' written by Mr. BERNARD H. DIXON, has been presented at the Royalty Theatre; the author's name, real or assumed, having been hitherto, we believe, unknown to fame. Mr. DIXON's story deals with the adventures of a *Miss Josephine Bellingham*, a young vocalist who, after a successful appearance in the part of the heroine of 'La Sonnambula' on the stage of the Theatre Royal, Pevensey-super-Mare, of which establishment her father, *Mr. Bland Bellingham*, is lessee and manager, suddenly elopes with a young gentleman of fashion, named *Algernon Percival*. As, up to the moment of her flight with her lover, *Miss Bellingham* had invariably conducted herself as an affectionate daughter, and altogether after a most exemplary fashion, the distress of her parent at her unlooked-for delinquency is exceedingly acute. His perturbed state of mind is forcibly conveyed to the audience by the circumstance of his discarding a glossy black wig he had been in the habit of wearing, and forthwith revealing that in truth his own natural locks had been long whitened by trouble and lapse of time. The first act of the drama relates chiefly to the elopement; but, in addition, there is much setting forth of the humors of the side wings of a country theatre. *Lord Beaumorris* and an aristocratic party, including the Honorable *Tom Whiffler*, who has inexplicably acquired fame in military circles as an amateur actor, are admitted behind the scenes, and indulge fully in that imbecile behavior which, on the stage, is invariably associated with the habits of the upper classes of society, while the presence of a youthful reporter for a local paper who aspires to be a playwright affords opportunity for profuse satiric comment on the existing state of English theatrical literature and criticism. The second act sets before the spectator the interior of Feltham Hall, the country-seat of *Lord Beaumorris*. A series of amateur representations are about to be given by those of his Lordship's friends who had visited with him the Pevensey Theatre in the first act. These ladies and gentlemen, however, fail to recognize in the beautiful *Mrs. Percival*, who is among the guests at Feltham, the *Miss Bellingham*, whose performance of *Amina* in BELLINI's opera they had witnessed two years previously. *Algernon* has married *Josephine*, but is careful to conceal the fact of her theatrical origin. *Josephine* is sufficiently light of heart; she is somewhat troubled, however, not by the fact of her cruel desertion of her father, of whose fate she knows nothing, but on account of an absurd jealousy she has conceived of a *Miss O'Morrissey*, an Irish heiress, to whom, as she thinks, her husband has been paying undue attentions. *Miss O'Morrissey* is compelled suddenly to return to Ireland. *Mr. Percival* is summoned to attend the death-bed of his father so hurriedly that he has no time to communicate the fact to his wife, albeit she is resident under the same roof with him, otherwise than by means of a brief note, which is intrusted to a certain *Lady Garnet* to deliver. Now, *Lady Garnet* has been much in love with *Mr. Percival*, and suffers severely from wounded vanity and a sense of ill-requited affection. She determines upon revenge. She so far alters the note as to induce *Mrs. Percival* to believe that her husband has bidden her a final adieu and eloped with *Miss O'Morrissey*. *Mrs. Percival* incontinently goes mad just as she is recognized and rediscovered by her father, *Mr. Bland Bellingham*, who has been engaged to assist professionally the private theatricals at Feltham Hall. The third act is devoted to the explanation of all misunderstandings and the restoration of *Mrs. Percival* to reason by recourse to a curative treatment that on the stage has never been known to fail. This, it need hardly be said, consists in a reproduction of the earlier incidents of the heroine's career. She is made to wear once again the costume of *Amina*; her father resumes his old position of manager; the old prompter of the country theatre is present to summon the singer to her duties. She begins to sing the famous finale to 'La Sonnambula;' at the moment when she should be embraced by her peasant lover, *Elvino*, she finds herself in the arms of her husband. A start of surprise, a scream of delight, and her sanity returns to her, never, of course, to leave her again. *Lady Garnet* is punished by the defeat of her machinations and the exposure of her malpractices; a husband is found for *Miss O'Morrissey* in the person of an amazingly idiotic Captain of dragoons; *Mr. Bellingham* is abundantly happy in the happiness of his child; and the curtain falls upon a striking and satisfactory picture."

FOREIGN NOTES.

A comedy, entitled "The Mock Doctor," has been produced at the Gaiety Theatre....A new drama by Mr. H. J. BYRON will be the next novelty at the Olympic Theatre....Mr. BUCKSTONE has taken a new lease of the Haymarket Theatre. He has been lessee for seventeen years....Mr. W. COENEN proposes to give three concerts for the purpose of introducing modern music which is the least known....A new drama, by Mr. BOUCICAULT, is to be produced in Glasgow, and will subsequently proceed via Liverpool and Manchester to London....A new comedietta, by Mr. THAYER SMITH, has been accepted, and will shortly be produced at the Court Theatre....The Tonic Sol-fa Association has announced a Peace Festival for the 21st inst., with 7,000 performers, at the Sydenham Glass-house....Mr. W. T. GILBERT has undertaken to supply to the Haymarket Theatre with a comedy upon some mythological subject. He is also writing a comedy for the Court Theatre....Mr. CHARLES DILLON, the well-known tragedian, will appear very shortly at the Surrey. The legitimate drama will reign there for a space, and then a new play, entitled "Spadra," which has already met with much provincial success, will demand a critical opinion upon an unknown author....Mr. SOTHERN's appearance as "The English Gentleman," is announced at the Haymarket on May 1....At the seventh Gürzenich Concert in Cologne, a Symphonic fantasia by Dr. KELLER, the conductor, (the "Erlkönigs Tochter,") was executed. Herr WILHELMJ performed PAGANINI's violin concerto; FRAU WUERST was the vocalist....Madame PATTI has been playing *Ophelia* in the "Hamlet" of Mr. AMBROSE THOMAS, and *Juliet* in M. GOUNOD's opera. Madame PATTI was to sing at Moscow in three concerts, at the close of the St. Petersburg Italian opera season....Her FERDINAND HILLER, of Cologne, who had arrived in London for the season, was to give three piano-forte recitals, assisted by Mme. SCHUMANN, Herr JOACHIM and Signor PIATTI....M. TISSERANT, the eminent French comedian, formerly of the Gymnase and Odéon, of Paris, is giving a series of representations in the Theatre Royal du Parc, Brussels....The death at Como of Signor PHILLIP TAGLIONI, at the age of ninety-three years, is announced. He was the father of PAUL TAGLIONI, the ballet-master, of Berlin....Mention is made of a young Portuguese composer, ANGLO MIGUEL, as a writer for the lyric stage, who is likely to be heard of beyond Lisbon....The orchestral works of Fraulein ALINE HUNDT are exciting attention in Berlin. The lady writes symphonies...."Centifolie," a three-act piece by Herr ANTON LANGER, with music by Herr FRANZ VON SUPPE, has been produced at the Karl Theatre in Vienna....A letter from St. Petersburg states that MORELLI, *entrepreneur* of the Italian Opera of St. Petersburg, has engaged Mme. PATTI for four months of the coming season at the rate of £2,000 a month, the performance during the first month to be at Moscow, the rest in the capital. She is to have a benefit in each city, or a sum of £750 for each benefit....The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Advertiser* says: "How glad we were to see our old friend 'Frou-frou' again at the Gymnase Theatre—'Frou-frou' in her old form, with her caprices, frivolities, and the sorrows and remorse which they brought in their train, so exquisitely rendered by Mlle. DESCLEES, the greatest actress, save Mlle. DELAPORTE, that ever trod the French stage, and that is saying a great deal in this nation of actors. It seemed like waking up from a dream to see the boxes garnished by the painted faces of the veteran Hetairæ, who came forth again, armed for conquest, with all their colors flying, glistening with gems, flouncing in laces, fluff, and bustle, all as in the olden tinseled days and nights of Imperialism. Heavy indeed has been the penalties which poor France has had to pay for her reign of pleasure; but she does not seem disposed to count the cost, and is already harnessing her horses to gallop off on the road to ruin. The Jezabels were in the front rank, as heretofore, and the Delilahs sat there in state, with the spoils of many hirsute Samsons on their persons. And there were the *gandins* again, dressed within an inch of their lives, foplings, fluttering about from box to box, paying their respects where assuredl no respect was due. Folly shook her cap and bells as recklessly as ever. But *Frou-Frou* was as charming as ever, and Mlle. DESCLEES more charming than ever, if possible. On the few occasions during the siege when the theatres have not opened, but timidly left their gates ajar for folks to enter furtively, darkness has been made visible by the glimmer of a few candles, or by the dull, dim flare of pestiferous petroleum-lamps. The effect of the lustrous glare of gas was absolutely blinding to the gaze at first, and we were all forced to hold our handkerchiefs before our eyes to shade them from the unwonted blaze of the footlights and chandeliers. The Theatre Français has celebrated the raising of the siege by representing "Gabrielle," powerfully played as ever; and Mabille, the Closerie des Lilas, and the café concerts are making ready for the campaign. We shall be deprived of our Musard concerts in the Champs Elysées this Summer, as the ground has been railed off, palisaded and hutted like Aldershot, with wooden sheds for the reception of the wounded soldiers, who are to be removed there from the Grand Hotel and other ambulances. THERESA, too, has returned, bringing back with her a bridegroom from Marseilles—a journalist—who, we hope, is unlike her *sapeur*, for whom *Rien n'est sacré*; let him take her to himself, but not for himself. He has scarcely the right to deprive the public of their first favorite, the queen of that kind of song so dear to the Parisians. And SUSAN LAGIER is caroling away her *chanson gaudrioles* to all comers; and the voice of the charmer is sweet and gentle, as though it had not been soured by sawdust bread and horseflesh; for the fair SUSAN, who resembles her austere namesake only in the name and good looks, has remained with us throughout the whole siege, and has largely contributed to cheer us in our troubles."

Renewal of Permits for Street Stands, Signs, &c.

The Registrar of Permits, Mr. GEO. W. MORTON, yesterday issued the following notice:

"You are respectfully reminded that the permit heretofore granted to you will expire on the 1st day of May, 1871; if, therefore, you are desirous of continuing to exercise the privilege therein granted, it will be necessary to have the permit renewed. Not to renew will be construed as a declination of the privilege. But if you should, from and after the date above mentioned, continue to exercise said privilege, without permit, you will become liable to the penalties imposed by law for any violation of the ordinances relating to said privilege, and to the action of the Corporation Attorney. Renewals should be applied for without delay. You will please bring your present permit with you."

Great Fire at Jefferson, Texas.

HERRING'S SAFES!

ONCE MORE!

NUMBER ONE.

JEFFERSON, Texas, March 7, 1871.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, New-York:

DEAR SIR: It affords me pleasure to announce to the public that I purchased one of your safes, which has been many years in use, and I am pleased to state that the said Safe preserved its contents uninjured in the great conflagration which occurred in this city on the night of Feb. 6, 1871.

Very respectfully yours,

D. J. SHEEHAN.

NUMBER TWO.

JEFFERSON, Texas, March 8, 1871.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: On the morning of the 7th of February a fire occurred in the block of buildings occupied by us, from which our store took fire and was totally destroyed. We take pleasure in stating that the Safe we purchased from you in the Spring of 1868 was exposed to the most severe test, having been adjacent to a large quantity of the most inflammable matter. We were not able to open or handle it for several days, in consequence of the intense heat. Its contents were perfectly preserved, and the exterior only damaged. We cannot too highly recommend your Safes for perfect security.

Yours, very respectfully,

GRINNAN & WAYLAND.

NUMBER THREE.

JEFFERSON, Texas, March 8, 1871.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: You have no doubt heard of the great fire which occurred here on the 7th of February, destroying six buildings. Our store was consumed with the others, but, fortunately for us, we had at the time one of "Herring's Safes" in use, which was exposed to the heat about twelve hours. The safe contained all our books, papers, and also a small amount of paper and coin money. When opened, everything was saved, and the writing within our books was perfectly distinct. Respectfully, &c.,

FAULKNER & SCHERCK.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES,
"The most reliable protection from fire now made."
HERRING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFE,
With recent improvements, the best burglar-proof extant.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN.
—*Advertisement.* New-Orleans.

One pound of the Texan Liebig's Extract of Meat represents the strength of forty-five pounds of prime beef. A. GLANZ, No. 194 William-st., sole agent, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

The Milton Gold Jewelry Company, NO. 751 BROADWAY.

The attention of the public is requested to the large and attractive sales-room of the MILTON GOLD JEWELRY COMPANY, 751 Broadway. The display of jewelry now offered for sale is unprecedented for novelty, brilliancy, and elegance of design. Experts are daily astonished at the close resemblance of the beautiful metal now so well-known, as MILTON GOLD, to the purest carat gold, of which the most expensive classes of jewelry are manufactured. Many of the recognized tests are frequently applied to it by professional gold-workers, but not one of them has yet furnished a clue to the composition of the metal which has so far proved to be a problem insoluble even by those most thoroughly versed in the details pertaining to the manufacture of golden jewelry. The principal distinguishing feature, indeed, between MILTON GOLD and the pure article extracted from the mines is its price. In the sales-room of the company above referred to, articles of jewelry of the richest and most brilliant character are arranged for public inspection, and of these each and every one is offered for the insignificant, nay, merely nominal, price of $1. Articles in pure gold, similar in every respect, so far as appearance goes, to these would be procurable only at prices that would place them beyond the reach of persons of ordinary means. Here then is the advantage of the MILTON GOLD; complete sets of the most tasteful and elegant designs manufactured, from which can be obtained, for a few dollars, or any single article for One Dollar. Some few years ago, when this new substitute for gold was introduced into Europe, the sensation created by it was one of the most striking and remarkable kind. Many cases were known in which ladies of fashion and high social position disposed of their extravagant gold and jeweled ornaments for current prices and replaced them with jewelry manufactured out of the vastly cheaper but equally beautiful MILTON GOLD. It is told of a lady of high rank in England that, wishing to contribute liberally toward a certain charitable enterprise then on foot, she secretly negotiated with a well-known jeweler for the sale of her various articles in gold and precious stones. These she replaced with articles of precisely similar design in Milton gold, thus managing to keep up appearances at what may be termed a ridiculously trifling cost. The secret leaked out in time, however, and then a positive passion for Milton gold set in. New designs in endless variety were devised for articles manufactured from it. In Paris, as in London and in all the leading capitals in Europe, women and men of fashion alike enhanced the tastefulness of their costume with jewelry selected from the immense variety of ornamental articles of Milton gold, that was everywhere displayed for the inspection of the public. The goldsmiths and artists in pure gold jewelry were astounded, and if ever there was a sensation created by a novelty within a very brief space of time, that kind of impression was certainly achieved, from the start, by Milton gold.

Personal inspection will convince all who visit the elegant and commodious sales-room of the Company, at No. 751 Broadway, that a new era in the history of artistic works in metal and gems has commenced. The various articles of fancy and taste are so arranged as to offer the greatest facilities for their thorough examination. There is a large corps of salesmen, whose business it is to pay every attention to visitors whether they come as purchasers or merely to gratify their taste for what is beautiful by viewing the goods offered for sale. The articles are so numerous, so sparkling, as to constitute what the French call "AN EMBARRASSMENT OF RICHES," rendering it a matter of consideration with purchasers, what to select where all is so attractive.

Among them are full sets of jewelry for ladies, bracelets in great variety, rings, seals, ladies' and gentlemen's pins, sleeve-buttons, pencils, seals, shirt studs, coral, amber, malachite and other articles innumerable in MILTON GOLD, on inspecting which visitors become positively enthusiastic, vast numbers of them repeating their visits day after day, each visit impressing them more and more with the wonderful progress lately made in the manufacture of articles that are of real artistic value, notwithstanding the smallness of the price at which they are offered. A close and critical examination of their goods is requested by the Company, who fearlessly challenge competition in the matter of articles of real splendor and beauty, obtainable by all for such trifling amounts of money, as few persons, if any, would hesitate to expend upon the gratification of an artistic taste for that which is beautiful.

Visitors wearing jewelry of carat gold, are invited to compare it with the goods on show in the sales-room of the MILTON GOLD COMPANY. The closest comparison will convince them that, although the science of alchemy, or art of obtaining gold from nearly all substances, is looked upon in this advanced age as a delusion and an impossibility; yet, that the power of perfectly imitating the purest gold has absolutely reached its culminating point, leaving nothing further to be desired in the way of stately and resplendent jewelry, attainable at prices within the reach of all. Viewed simply as a show, the display of goods set forth by the Company takes rank with any of the exhibitions of art manufactures ever opened in this City. All who visit the sales-room express their delight with the curious and complicated designs in MILTON GOLD revealed to their senses, and the throngs that daily crowd the place bear evidence to this.

Broadway Market.

BROADWAY MARKET IS SITUATED ON BROADWAY, BETWEEN 44TH AND 45TH STS., AT THE CROSSING OF 7TH-AV.

The market will be opened to the public for exhibition on SATURDAY, April 8. All parties who have engaged stands are requested to call at the office on or before WEDNESDAY, April 5.

E. J. CRANE,
Superintendent.

Missisquoi Spring Water.

This is the original and only Spring Water which has wrought so many wonderful cures in cases of Cancer, Scrofula and diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by druggists.

A fresh supply just received by
J. F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Fine Gold Pens and Pencils. Factory and salesroom No. 256 Broadway.

As this is the Season to Strengthen and increase the growth of hair, modern science has tested CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, and it is the only nutritious and elegant hair-dressing in the world for restoring gray hair, stopping its falling, and increasing its growth.

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

For a Stylish and Elegant Hat, go to ESPENSCHIED, Manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau-st.

MARRIED.

BROWN—BURNS.—March 27, 1871, by Rev. James L. Hodge, at the Baptist Church, corner of Oliver and Henry sts., Mr. HENRY BROWN to Miss KATE BURNS.

DIED.

BEEBEE.—On Wednesday, March 29, at his residence in Brooklyn, after a short illness, GEORGE W. BEEBEE, Jr., in the 34th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Washington-avenue Baptist Church, corner of Gates and Washington avs., on Sunday afternoon, April 2, at 1½ o'clock.

CORNELL.—Suddenly, March 30, 1871, ELIZA C., wife of Samuel H. Cornell, in the 42d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at her late residence, No. 327 Washington-av., near De Kalb-av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

DUNHAM.—On March 30, EDGAR A., eldest son of John B. Dunham, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, on Monday, April 3, at 12 o'clock.

GREELEY.—In Brooklyn, last Friday evening, ROBERT R. GREELEY, aged 74.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral at his residence, No. 108 Pineapple-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 3d of April, at 3 o'clock.

HOTCHKISS.—On Saturday, April 1, MARY ANN PUNDERFORD, wife of Guy C. Hotchkiss, departed this life after a short illness, aged 65 years.

Relatives are requested to meet at No. 51 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., at 1 o'clock on Tuesday, 4th inst. Friends are invited to attend services at St. John's M. E. Church, Bedford-av., at 1½ o'clock.

HENDERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 31, Mrs. CATHARINE HENDERSON, aged 77.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the First Baptist Church, Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

JENKINS.—At St. Augustine, Fla., on Sunday, March 19, JOHN P. JENKINS, of White Plains, N. Y.

The funeral will take place at Reformed Church, White Plains, on Monday, April 3, at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family, and the Masonic fraternity are invited to attend without further notice. Remains will be interred at White Plains.

MERRIAM.—On Friday, March 31, at the residence of Mrs. Maria H. Brush, No. 361 Lexington-av., M. JENNIE, daughter of Mr. Edmund Merriam, of Mason, N. H., where the remains will be taken for interment.

MERRILL.—On Friday, March 31, in his City, HENRY MERRILL, in the 80th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at St. Ann's Church, West 18th-st., near 5th-av., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

OWEN.—At Savannah, March 28, 1871, JOHN OWEN, in the 49th year of his age.

Funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 438 Classon-av., Brooklyn, on Sabbath afternoon, 2d inst., at 3 o'clock.

SCOTT.—Saturday morning, April 1, after a lingering illness, JULIETTE, youngest daughter of Charles T. and Julia H. Scott, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 112 East 27th-st., to-morrow, (Sunday,) at 2 P. M.

WHEATON.—On Saturday morning, April 1, DIANA, widow of Abel Wheaton, in the 79th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 127 East 54th-st., on Monday, at 4 P. M. The body will be taken the following day to Woodlawn for interment.

HOWARD LODGE, No. 35, F. and A. M.—Brethren—You are hereby summoned to meet at the Lodge Rooms, No. 948 Broadway, on Sunday, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late Worthy Brother JOHN F. BROWNE. By order, JOHN GILBERTSON, Master.
ALFRED B. PRICE, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN IMMENSE REDUCTION.—WHITE French China Dinner Sets, 151 pieces, $30.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

IMMENSE REDUCTION—White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $4 50.
IMMENSE REDUCTION—White French China Soup Tureens, $2 25; worth $4.
IMMENSE REDUCTION—White French China Covered Dishes, $1; worth $2.
IMMENSE REDUCTION—Colored and Gilt French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $10 50.
IMMENSE REDUCTION—Gilt-band French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $9 50.
IMMENSE REDUCTION—Colored and Gilt French China Dinner Sets.
IMMENSE REDUCTION—Chamber Sets, colored English goods, 11 pieces, $4.
IMMENSE REDUCTION—Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces, best plate, handsomely engraved, $29 50.
IMMENSE REDUCTION—Silver-plated Casters, 6 cut bottles, $5 50.
IMMENSE REDUCTION—All kinds of Silver-plated Ware at less than maker's prices.
IMMENSE REDUCTION—Ivory-handled Dinner Knives, Sheffield make, $7 50 the dozen.
IMMENSE REDUCTION—Everything in the way of China, Glass, Plated Ware and Gas Fixtures.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway, New-York.

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE NEW-YORK INFIRMARY. A popular course of thirteen lectures on subjects connected with health will be given at the lecture-room of All Souls' Church, No. 241 4th-av., commencing MONDAY, April 3, and continuing each successive THURSDAY and MONDAY, from 3 to 4 o'clock. Programmes and tickets at Putnam's book store, Association Building, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av. Course ticket, $5; single admission, 50 cents, at the door.

$2,500 FOR $1, FOR WHOLE TICKET; half, 50 cents; quarter, 25 cents—Royal Havana Lottery, Supplementary. For information address LUTHY & CO., 240 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

$480,000 GOLD WILL BE drawn in the Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba, April 25. Send for circular. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st., Post-office Box 4,284.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE HUMAN FEET, THEIR DRESS AND CARE, showing their natural, perfect shape and construction; their present deformed condition; and how flat feet, distorted toes, and other defects are to be prevented or corrected, with directions for dressing them elegantly, yet comfortably, with illustrations. 12mo, 202 pp. Price, $1 25.

THE CONVERSION OF ST. PAUL: 1. Its Relations to Unbelief; 2. Its False Uses and True; 3. Its Relations to the Church. By GEO. JARVIS GEER, D. D. $1.

MAN AND WOMAN: Considered in their Relations With Each Other and to the World. By HENRY C. PEDDER. $1. S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PREDESTINATION WILL BE THE SUBJECT of a lecture by Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES, SUNDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock, in the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) Church, 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs. Seats free. The public are cordially invited. Morning worship at 11 o'clock.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 31st-st. and 9th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. THOS. STREET. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, third of course of sermons in Scripture characters. Subject—*Joseph.*

HARLEM.—REV. W. T. CLARKE will give a discourse at Unity Chapel, 128th-st. and 4th-av., THIS (Sunday) EVENING, on *The Destiny of Man.* Service begins at 7½. Morning service at 10½. Strangers cordially welcomed.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, corner of Park-av. and 34th-st.—Mr. HEPWORTH will deliver the fourth lecture in his course to young men. Subject—*Money Making and Money Spending.* Services at 7½. Services in the morning as usual, at 10½.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner of Madison-av. and 47th-st., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All cordially invited.

CHAPEL OF ST. CHRYSOSTOM, 7th-av., corner of West 39th-st.—Rev. H. C. POTTER, D. D., will preach THIS (Sunday) EVENING. Service at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made for the "Guild of S. Chrysostom."

REV. DR. VINTON WILL PREACH in Zion Church, in Madison-av. and 38th-st, on SUNDAY EVENING, April 2, in behalf of "The Children's Fold." Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., (Reservoir-square,) on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Following Jesus.*

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MACARTHUR, EVERY SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers and persons having no regular place of worship are cordially invited.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE SEATS, EAST 14th-st., Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Daily services in Holy Week at 11 A. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

HOLY WEEK SERMONS — CHRIST CHURCH, 5th-av., corner of 35th-st., Rev. Dr. F. C. EWER, Rector. During Holy Week the following will be the preachers at this church, viz.:

Palm Sunday morning, 10½ o'clock	The Rector
Palm Sunday evening, 7½ o'clock	Rev. Mr. NOYES
Monday evening, 7½ o'clock	Rev. Dr. SEYMOUR
Tuesday evening, 7½ o'clock	Rev. Dr. HAIGHT
Wednesday evening, 7½ o'clock	Rev. Dr. DIX
Maund. Thursday evening, 7½ o'clock	Rev. R. C. ROGERS
Good Friday morning, 10 o'clock	Rev. Dr. TWING
Good Friday afternoon, 12 M.	The Rector
Good Friday evening, 7½ o'clock	Rev. Dr. TUTTLE
Easter Even, 7½ o'clock	Rev. Dr. WESTON

Strangers will be welcomed and provided with seats.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. S. T. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M., Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M., for deaf mutes, and Rev. Dr. CARTER at 7½ P. M. At 4 P. M. Catechetical instruction. On MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY before Easter, services at 8 A. M., 12 M. and 7½ P. M. GOOD FRIDAY at 7½ and 10½ A. M. 2½ P. M. for children, 3½ P. M. for deaf mutes, and 7½ P. M., and on EASTER EVENING at 8 A. M., 12 M. and 5 P. M.: at the 7½ P. M. services there will be sermons by Rev. Drs. POTTER, GEER, OSGOOD, SEYMOUR and COOKE.

CANAL-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, No. 17 Greene-st.—Service on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL. Subject—*Aid for Suffering Poor in France.* Grand service in this church TUESDAY, April 11, at 7½ P. M. Addresses by Rev. Drs. HALL, ROGERS, THOMPSON, GEORGE J. MINGINS, and WILLIAM E. DODGE, Esq. Admission tickets 50 cents each. Sold at church.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New Bowery, New-York.—Sunday-school, 2 to 3 o'clock; singing and addresses, 3 to 4; day-school, 9 to 3 o'clock; prayer-meeting, TUESDAY EVENING, 7½ to 9 o'clock.

Anniversary at Academy of Music May 9; at Brooklyn Academy of Music May 16, 1871.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, corner of 28th-st. and 9th-av.—SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Right Rev. Bishop POTTER will preach and administer the rite of Confirmation, SUNDAY MORNING, the 26th inst. Two more evening sermons on the *Apostolic Age* will close the course. Rev. J. P. LUNDY, D. D., Rector; Rev. W. F. LEWIS, Assistant.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. ROBERT TARLETON at 7½ P. M. Sacrament at 3 P. M. Prayer-meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING and experience meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. Seats free.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH.—REV. J. H. RYLANCE, D. D., Rector, will preach April 2, at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; services for Holy Week: Morning prayer on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 o'clock; evening prayer, with lecture, on Monday, Wednesday and Good Friday, at 7½ o'clock; Good Friday, morning prayer and sermon at 11 o'clock.

EVENING SERVICE AT ASSOCIATION HALL.—Rev. S. H. TYNG, D. D., will deliver an address to young men on SUNDAY, at 7½ o'clock, in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st. Bible-class EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 5 o'clock. All are invited to these meetings.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 2d inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. C. S. HARROWER. Annual meeting of the Sunday-school Missionary Society at 2½ P. M. Addresses by Rev. D. W. BARTINE, D. D., and others.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 2d inst., at 10½ A. M. Confirmation at 7½ P. M. Strangers invited and furnished with seats.

RESTORATION OF APOSTLES AND the work they have done for the Catholic or Universal Church. A sermon on this subject will be preached by Rev. W. W. ANDREWS in Catholic Apostolic Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts. Services on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7, by the New-York Praying Band, of which SAMUEL HALSTED is leader. Seats free; all are invited.

REV. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D., will preach in the Free Church of the Reconciliation, 31st-st., near 2d-av., SUNDAY, April 2, at 7½ P. M. The up-town public will avail themselves of this rare opportunity. A collection in behalf of the Church will be taken up.

REV. DR. HIGBEE WILL PREACH IN the Church of St. John Baptist, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, April 2, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector, will preach in the MORNING at 10½. Strangers are invited.

FIVE POINTS MISSION.—SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Services at 10½ A. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7th-st., near 3d-av.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. C. BACKMAN. Sabbath-school prayer-meeting at 2 P. M. General prayer-meeting at 6 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 7th-av., near 34th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. MCVICKAR will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. Dr. WESTON, of Trinity Parish, in the EVENING.

THE GRAND CORONATION.—BISHOP SNOW, of the Mount Zion Church of Christ, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Christ Crowned Before His Descent from Heaven.*

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th-st. and 4th-av., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector.—Services during Holy Week on MAUNDAY THURSDAY at 9 A. M.; GOOD FRIDAY, 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Other days, 4 P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—CONFIRMATION. The Bishop of the Diocese will administer the rite of Confirmation in this Church on PALM SUNDAY, April 2, at 10½ o'clock. Afternoon service at 4 o'clock.

REV. HALSEY W. KNAPP, OF NEW York, will preach in the new Baptist church edifice at Hunter's Point, Long Island City, SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Sunday-school at 2, and preaching by the Pastor, Rev. WM. B. SMITH, at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL preach in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited.

REV. DR. OSGOOD DELIVERS HIS fifth sermon to young persons on "Conduct of Life," St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st. opposite Grove, SUNDAY NIGHT, April 2. Subject—*Victory of Faith.* Services commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

ORATORY OF ST. SACRAMENT.—Holy Eucharist at 7 and 11 A. M. Other services at 10½ A. M., 4 P. M., 8 P. M. MORNING preacher, Rev. C. M. PARKMAN. EVENING preacher, Rev. JOSHUA D. BRADLEY.

"IS THE WORLD GROWING BETTER OR WORSE?" will be the subject of discussion at the Hall No. 302½ 16th-st., corner of 8th-av., on SUNDAY at 7½ P. M. A spiritual meeting at 2½ P. M.

REV. JOHN LOVE, JR., PASTOR OF the Antioch Baptist Church, Bleecker, corner of Morton-st., will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

CHAPEL OF THE COLLEGIATE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, 7th-av., corner of 54th-st., Rev. WM. H. CLARK, Pastor.—SABBATH services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

REV. CHARLES F. LEE, FIFTH Universalist Church, Plimpton Building, 9th-st., near 3d-av., SUNDAY, April 2. Subject—*The Sunday of Palms.* Services at 10½ A. M.; seats free; public cordially invited.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. FRED. EVANS, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Baptism at the close of the EVENING sermon. Communion at 3 P. M.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. T. H. BURCH. Seats free. Sacramental service at 3 P. M.; Sabbath-school at 9 and at 2.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General Prayer-meeting 3½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHAPEL.—SUNDAY SERvices at Brevoort Hall, East 54th-st., at 10½ A. M.; at St. Thomas' Church, 7½ P.M., (in the Lenten chapel;) seats free; Rev. Prof. ROBERTS, Minister in charge.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Broome and Ridge sts.—Rev. G. B. BELL, Pastor elect, will preach SUNDAY, April 2, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. DR. VINTON, OF TRINITY PARish, will preach at Zion Church, Madison-av. and 38th-st., on behalf of the Children's Fold, SUNDAY EVENING, April 2, at 7½ o'clock.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Preaching by Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, EVENING, at 7½. All are cordially invited to attend.

REV. J. E. SEARLES—ABOUT TO VISIT the Pacific coast, will close his pastoral labors at the Twenty-seventh-street M. E. Church, SUNDAY. Preaching at 10½ A. M., and 7½ in the EVENING.

REV. E. C. SWEETSER WILL PREACH SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING in the Bleecker-street Universalist Church, corner Downing-st., commencing at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV., CORNER of 35th-st., Rev. F. C. EWER, D. D., Rector.—Services at 7½ A. M., 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.; strangers are invited, and will be furnished with seats.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF BISHOP WAINWRIGHT, West 11th-st. and Waverley-place.—Rev. ALEX. S. LEONARD, D. D., will (D. V.) preach in this church on SUNDAY MORNING.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH at the Church of Our Savior, (Sixth Universalist,) 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 1.

FIRST BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64.112¾	100 American Coal.... 47
2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64, c.112⅞	2600 West. Un. Tel.... 58⅜
5,000 U.S.5-20 R., '65,n.111⅞	200 do .bet. call 58⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65,	500 do........ 58⅜
new........b3.111⅝	700 do........ 58⅛
1,000 do..........111¾	1800 do........ 58
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68.111⅝	900 do........ 57⅞
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	200 Quicksilver Pf... 20
alb...........108⅛	100 Pacific M. S. Co... 43⅝
6,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.108⅜	300 Adams Express..... 74⅛
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old. 66	300 Am. Mer. Un. Ex. 49
20,000 do....... 66⅛	500 N. Y. C.& H.R.b3. 96⅜
10,000 do.......b30. 66⅛	500 do..bet. call 96⅜
2,000 do........ 66⅛	100 do........ 96⅝
70,000 Tenn. St. 6s,new 66⅛	1300 do........ 96½
4,000 do........ 66⅛	1300 do........ 96⅜
10,000 Va. St. 6s, new. 74	20000 N. Y. C.& H.Cfs. 92¾
2,000 Ga. St. 7s, Gold	40000 do..bet. call 92⅝
bds., ex. int..... 91⅞	10000 do......... 92¾
2,000 do........ 92	120 Erie R......... 21⅜
7,000 S. C. St. 6s, new,	100 C. & Rk. I. R.. b3.114⅛
Jan. and July. 59½	35 do............114⅛
5,000 do........ 59⅜	200 Reading R.......103⅝
10,000 do.......s60. 59	500 do..........b3.103⅝
10,000 do........ 59¾	500 do.bet. call.103⅝
1,000 do........ 60	200 Cleve. & Pitts. R.113⅜
1,000 do........ 60¼	200 L. S. & M. So. R..102⅛
10,000 do.......s60. 59½	200 do.........102
4,000 Mo. State 6s..... 92⅞	200 do.bet. call.102⅛
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St.	200 C., C., Cin. & I. R. 86⅞
Jos. iss........ 91⅞	100 do........ 86⅝
1,000 N. Y. Cen.6s,'87. 92	300 do........ 87
1,000 Erie 4th, ex. int. 83	700 C. & N. W. R.b. c. 89
1,000 Un. Pac.10s, In. 69⅝	200 N. J. Cen. R.......107⅛
1,000 C. & N. W. Con. 89¾	700 Mil. & St. Paul R. 61⅜
4,000 Un. Pac. R. 1st. 83⅞	35 do........ 61⅛
1,000 U. Pac. 7s, L. G.	17 Mil. & St. P. Pf.... 79⅞
bds., ex. int... 71½	100 do........ 79⅝
2,000 Gt. West. 1st,'88. 89	100 do........c. 79⅝
1,000 N.-J. Cen. n. be.101⅛	100 do..bet. call 79⅝
2,000 Q. & Tol. 1st...... 83	400 Del., Lack. & W..107⅜
20,000 Cleve.& P.Cons. 93	100 do............108
4,500 Cleve. & P. 4th. 82	30 P., Ft. W.& C. G'd 98
1,000 do.......... 82	89 Chic. & Alton R.....118⅛
5,000 St. L. & I.M. 1st 89⅜	100 do.bet. call.118⅛
4,000 C., C. & Ind. C.	100 St. L. & I. M. R.... 55
1st, ex. int...... 84	100 do........ 54⅝
10,000 do........ 83	8 New-Jersey R......118
2,000 M.& St.P. 8s,1st.105	210 Morris & Es. R.... 91⅞
2,000 Ohio & Miss.1st.100	10 Ohio & Miss. Pf.... 73½
1,000 Am. D'k & Imp.	10 H.& St. Jo. Pf.... 98
Co. 7s...... 95½	100 C., C. & Ind. Cen. 22
10 Cen. Nat. Bank.....108	100 do........ 22¾
200 Manhattan Bank.155	300 do........ 22⅝
61 Union Bank........150	100 Ind., C. & L. R..... 10
200 Maryland Coal Co. 39	200 Union Pac. R.b. c. 26⅜
200 do........ 39½	200 do.......b60. 26
300 Cons. Coal of Md.. 39⅛	300 do........ 26
50 do........ 39	

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.112⅝	10 Adams Express.... 74
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.112⅝	100 do...... 74⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65,	800 N.Y.C.& H.R.b.c. 96⅜
new......b3. 111⅜	100 N.Y.C. & H. Ctf. 92⅜
20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.108⅜	20,000 do. bet. call. 92⅜
20,000 U.S. 6s Cur., b30.115⅛	100 Erie R.....bet. call. 21⅝
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old. 66⅛	200 Reading R......103⅝
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s,new. 66⅛	200 L.S.& M. So...b.c.102⅛
2,000 Va. St. 6s, old.... 74	100 do........102¼
5,000 Va. 6s Reg., old. 57⅜	100 Union Pacific R... 26
6,000 Georgia St. 6s... 82	500 Ch.& N.W.R...b3. 89⅜
45,000 S. C. St. 6s, new,	500 do....... 89⅜
Jan. and July. 60	100 C.,C.,Cin.& Ind.R. 87
20,000 do...... 60⅛	400 do....... 87⅛
1,000 M.& St.P.8s, 1st.105	100 do......b10. 87⅛
5,000 Cen.Pac. Gold b. 95	20 N. J. Central R.....107
4,000 Am. D.& Imp.7s 96	200 do.bet. call.107⅛
40 Bk. of Commerce..119⅛	20 Chi. & R. I. R......114⅛
200 Canton Co....... 82⅛	100 do.......114⅛
400 Quick. Mining Co. 13⅜	600 do.......115
200 Maryland Coal Co. 39	100 Mil. & St. Paul R. 61⅛
200 Cons.Coal.Md..b. c. 39	100 Mil.& St.P.Pf.b. c. 79⅜
300 do.....b10. 39⅛	600 Del., Lack. & W.R.108
300 do........ 39⅛	300 Bost., Hart.& Erie 1⅜
200 Western Un. Tel.. 58⅜	100 Alton & T. H. R.... 33⅛
300 do..bet. call. 58⅛	100 do....... 33⅛
300 do......b3. 58⅛	70 Morris & Essex R. 91⅜
600 do....... 58⅛	100 Alt.& T.H.Pf..b.c. 55⅜
200 Mariposa Pf...b. c. 9⅜	

SATURDAY, April 1—P. M.

THE PUBLIC DEBT of the United States shows a further decrease of **$11,011,251**, making the total decrease under the Grant Administration, since March 4, 1869, **$215,765,663.** The following are the details of the 1st of April schedule:

PUBLIC DEBT OF UNITED STATES APRIL 1.

	March 1, 1869.	April 1, 1871.
United States 5-20s	$1,602,587,850	$1,602,698,050
Less purchased and canceled		186,086,300
Outstanding 5-20s	$1,602,587,850	$1,416,609,750
Other gold bonds	505,368,300	[illegible]
Total outstanding	$2,107,946,150	$1,914,344,250
Decrease under new Administration		193,601,900

Circulation, Cash on Hand, &c.

	March 4, 1869.	April 1, 1871.
Greenbacks	$356,021,073	[illegible]
Fractional currency	38,096,742	40,340,445
Gold notes	25,775,500	25,261,400
Three per cents	57,140,000	38,815,000
Four per cents		678,000
Navy pension fund	14,000,000	14,000,000
Past due demands	6,422,454	3,162,502
Accrued interest	35,071,256	41,376,265
In gross	$533,211,899	$519,737,393
Less gold in the Treasury	98,741,261	105,697,800
Total	$434,470,638	$414,039,593
Less notes in the Treasury	16,853,529	18,686,247
Balance unfunded	$417,617,109	$395,353,346
Decrease in unfunded debt		22,263,763
Decrease in funded stocks		193,601,900
Decrease since March 4, 1869		$215,765,663

Outstanding Debt, as above.

Funded	$1,914,344,250
Unfunded	395,353,346
Total April 1, 1871	$2,309,697,596
Total March 1, 1871	2,320,708,847
Decrease of month	$11,011,251

The Subscriptions to the New Loan at the close of the week amount to $50,600,000. There is no serious doubt entertained that the remaining $149,400,000 of the sum offered for unconditional subscription will be taken up in April—and early in the month, we have reason to hope.

The Importations into New-York this week are the heaviest in the history of the Port, being:

In General Foreign Merchandise	$7,204,[illegible]
Foreign Dry Goods	4,[illegible]
Total entries	$11,[illegible]

The Bank return shows a decrease since last Monday in Gold of $1,641,315, and in Greenbacks of $1,922,965. On the other side of the account there is a decrease of $3,636,207 in the general line of Deposits. The Loans are nearly the same as on the previous report, $31,293 less. The loss on the Gold average is due to the large payments into the Treasury for Customs, $3,619,104 for the week. The withdrawal of Greenbacks for Country Bank employment is rather larger than was anticipated, though the Banks here seem to pay very little attention to a movement which they are quite sure can only prove temporary. They still hold a surplus in Gold Notes and Greenbacks over the required 25 ₱ cent. to Deposits and Circulation that seems to authorize continued freedom in lending Money on Call Loan at 5@6 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. Outside lenders are accepting 5 ₱ cent. as the rule of the Street, with exceptions at 4 ₱ cent.

The price of Gold today was steady, and most of the sales at 110⅜ ₱ cent. The Foreign Exchanges firm at 109⅝@109⅞ ₱ cent. 60 days London. The Public Funds firm at 111⅜@111½ for the 5-20s of 1867. The Southern State Bonds advanced to 66@66⅛ ₱ cent. for the new Tennessees, and there was more steadiness in the South Carolinas at a recovery of 1 ₱ cent. In the Railway market the speculation was in some respects less spirited than earlier in the week, but there was no abatement in the firmness of prices on New-York Central, the North-wests, Reading, Rock Island, &c. At the close of the day the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night. The Western Telegraph fell back 1 ₱ cent. from the best sales of Friday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—APRIL 1.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	109	109
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅝	112½
United States 5-20s of 1867	111⅜	111⅜
American Gold	110¼	110⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	109⅞
N. Y. C. & Hudson	96⅜	96⅜
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	93	92⅞
Reading Railroad	103	104¼
Chicago and Rock Island	114⅞	115¼
North-west Common	89	89⅜
North-west Preferred	97	97⅛
Pacific Mail	43⅞	43⅞
St. Paul Preferred	80	80
St. Paul Common	61⅞	61⅞
Lake Shore	102¼	102⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	47⅛	47⅛
Toledo and Wabash	58⅛	58⅛
Western Telegraph	58⅞	58⅞
Erie	21⅜	21⅞
Union Pacific	26	26

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, April 1. }

Gold receipts	$1,062,023 74
Gold payments	1,179,944 17
Gold balance	67,599,170 46
Currency receipts	1,347,144 75
Currency payments	1,676,174 89
Currency balance	7,084,996 99
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington, D. C.	1,070,960 00
Customs	602,000 00

The following bids were made for the Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81......116¼	5-20 coup., '67.......111⅜
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81......116⅜	5-20 coup., '68.......111⅝
5-20 coup., '62.........112⅝	10-40 reg...........108⅝
5-20 coup., '64.........112⅝	10-40 coup..........109
5-20 coup., '65.........112⅝	6s, currency.........115⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65..111⅞	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old.......66⅛	Alabama 5s.......68
Tenn. 6s, new bds.......66	Alabama 8s.......103
Va. 6s, old.......73	Ohio 6s, '75.......101
Va. 6s, new bds.......74	Ohio 6s, '81.......103
Va. 6s, reg., old.......56¾	Ohio 6s, '86.......103
Va. 6s, reg., '66.......70	Ky. 6s.......99
Ga. 6s.......82	Ill. Canal bds., '70.......109
Ga. 7s, new bds.......89¾	Ill. Coupon 6s, '77.......100
Ga. 7s, Gold bds.......91¾	Ill. Coupon 6s, '79.......100
N. Car. 6s, old.......46½	Ill. War Loan.......100
N. Car. Fund. act, '66. 36	Ind. 6s, War Loan.......100
N. Car. Fund. act, '68. 20	Ind. 5s.......100
N. Car. new bds.......23⅛	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.108
N. Car. Special tax.......18	N. Y. Coup. Bounty L.108
S. Car. 6s, Jan.& July. 60⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.105
S. Car. 6s, April & Oct. 57⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.105
Mo. 6s.......92⅞	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.105
Mo. 6s, H.& St. Jo. Is. 91⅞	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.105
La. 6s.......65	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.105
La. 6s, new Float. Dt. 63⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.105
La. 6s, Levee bds.......72	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.100
Cal. 7s.......110	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.100
Conn. 6s.......101⅛	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76.100
Rhode Island 6s.......101⅛	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cent. 6s, '83.... 93	Tol. & W.Equip. Bds. 80
N. Y. Cent. 6s, '87.... 92	Tol. &W. Cons. C..... 85
N. Y. Cent. 6s, R. Es. 90	Han. & Nap. 1st. M.. 82
N. Y. Cent. 6s, Sub... 90	Gt. West. 1st M., '88..102
N. Y. Cent. 7s, '76.....100	Gt. West. 1st M., '88.. 89
N. Y. C. 7s, Conv., '76.100	Gt. West. 2d M., '93.. 83¾
N. Y. Cent. 7s, '65-76..100	Quin.& Tol.1st M., '90. 82¾
Erie 1st Mort., ext.... 98¼	Gal. & Chi. 2d M...... 97⅝
Erie 1st Mort., ind.... 94	Chi., R. I. & Pac...... 99
Erie 7s, 4th M., '80, x. 83	Morris& Essex 1st M.102
Erie 7s, 5th M., '88.... 82	Morris & Essex 2d M. 95½
B., N.Y.& E.1st M.,'77 89	Clev. & Tol. S. F......101
H.R.7s,2d M., S.F., '85.103	N. J. Cent. New Bds.101⅛
H. R. 7s, 3d M., '75...103	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.103
Harlem 1st Mortgage.100	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.. 97
Harlem C. M. & S. F. 88⅜	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d M. 91⅞
Albany&Sus.2d Bd.,x. 89	Clev. & P. Cons. S. F. 93
Mich. C.1st M.8s,'82,x.114	Cleve. & P. 2d M...... 98⅛
Chi.,B.& Q. 8₱c.1st M.111	Cleve. & P. 3d M...... 97
Mich.S.7 ₱ c.2d M..... 98¾	Cleve. & P. 4th M..... 82½
M.S.&N.I.S.F.7 ₱ c.101¾	Chi. & Alt. Income, x 91
Pac. R. 7s, guar.by Mo. 96	Ohio & Miss. 1st M..... 99¾
Cent. Pac. Bds........ 95⅛	Ohio & Miss Consol... 89
Un. Pac. 1st M. Bds.. 83⅛	Dub. & S. City 1st M. 94
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s, x... 71⅛	Peninsula R. R. Bds.. 90
Un. Pac. Income 10s.. 69⅞	St. L. & I. M. 1st M.. 89⅜
Ill. Cent. 7 ₱ c., '75. x.103	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.8s.105
Alt. & T. H. 1st M..... 96	Mil. & St.P.1st M.7 3-10 93⅛
Alt.&T.H. 2d M. pref. 84	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.... 94⅜
Alt.& T. H. 2d M.Inc. 75	Mil. & St. P.I.&M.D. 87
Chi. & N. W. S. F..... 99	Mil. & St. P. 2d M., x. 84
Chi.& N.W.Int.Bds.. 93⅛	Chi. & Mil. 1st M...... 93
Chi.& N.W.Ext.Bds.. 87⅛	Joliet & Chi. 1st M....107
Chi.& N.W.1st M..... 95	Col.,C.&Ind.1st M., x. 83¾
Chi. & N. 7 ₱ c. Conv. 89⅜	Col., C. & Ind. 2d M... 65
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.. 102¾	Tol., P. & War., E. D. 87
Lack. & West. Bds...101⅛	Tol., P. & War., W. D. 83
Del., L. & W. 1st M., x. 96⅛	Tol., P. &War. 2d M.. 70
Del., L. & W. 2d M.... 94	N. Y. & N. Hav. 6s. x 97
Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext. 92¼	Bos., H. & E. Guar... 25
Tol.&W.1st M.St.L.D. 83⅛	Cedar F. & M. 1st M.. 82
Tol. & W. 2d M....... 88	

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York.......134	Corn Exchange.......127
Manhattan.......154	Continental.......95
Merchants'.......115	St. Nicholas.......115
Mechanics'.......136	Commonwealth.......90
Union.......148	New-York County.......220
America.......149	Importers'&Traders'.162
City.......233	Park.......160
Phenix.......109	Man'f'rs&Merchants.100
North River.......87⅛	Central National.......108
Tradesmen's.......153⅛	Fourth National.......111⅛
Fulton.......160	Ninth National.......115
Greenwich.......205	Tenth National.......115
Butchers' & Drovers'.148	Oriental.......159
Mechanics'&Traders'.138	Gold Exchange.......70
National.......120	Del. & Hud. Canal.......115⅛
Merchants' Exchange.102	Pennsylvania Coal.......220
Leather Manuf'rs'.......190	Maryland Coal.......39
Seventh Ward.......108	American Coal.......47
State of New-York.......113⅛	Spring Mt. Coal.......47⅛
Commerce.......119⅛	Canton Co., Balt.......80
Mechanics' B'k'g As..117⅛	Consol. Coal. of Md.......39⅛
Broadway.......290	Western Union Tel.......58⅛
Ocean.......92	Quicksilver Mining.......13⅛
Mercantile.......115	Quicksilver Preferred 19⅛
American Exchange.117	Mariposa Mining.......5
Chatham.......168	Mariposa Preferred.......9⅛
Bank of the Republic.115	Mar. Trustee Ct'fs.......20
B'k of North America.105	Boston Water Power.......33
Hanover.......103	Adams Express.......74⅛
Irving.......125	Wells-Fargo Express.......42
Metropolitan.......[illegible]	Wells-Fargo Scrip.......2
People's.......[illegible]	Am. M. U. Express.......[illegible]
Grocers'.......116	United States Exp.......[illegible]
East River.......104⅛	Pacific Mail.......43⅛
Nassau.......[illegible]	

The following First of April changes have been announced among the Stock Exchange houses: Mr. D. C. BATES goes into the firm of Messrs. BATES & BROWN. Mr. E. H. CROSS and Mr. H. C. CROSS withdraw from Messrs. H. L. HORTON & Co., and Mr. DAVIS JOHNSON goes into the firm. Mr. FRANK WORK withdraws from general business, and contributes a special capital with his successors, Messrs. SCOTT and STRONG. Messrs. HEISER remove from No. 38 Wall-street to No. 11 Broad-street.

The Savings Banks of the State of New-York had in charge on First of January, 1871, for their depositors, *seven hundred and twelve thousand* (712,109) in number, the large sum of $245,197,773. The proportions of investment are as follows:

Bonds and mortgages	31.90 ₱ cent., or,	$78,184,642
United States stocks	19.84	48,619,200
New-York State	4.07	9,987,071
City and County New-York	24.00	59,000,798
Other stocks	4.98	11,225,053
Loans on stocks	5.40	13,182,539
In bank and Trust Companies	7.00	17,181,122
Banking-houses	1.72	4,140,681
Other assets	1.09	2,676,332
Total	100 ₱ cent.	$245,197,773

The aggregate amount of Imports (exclusive of specie) at the Port of New-York for the week ending March 31, 1871, was $7,804,561.

The *Missouri Republican*, of St. Louis, has the following summary of the annual report on the affairs of the Missouri Pacific Road:

> Elsewhere we give the twenty-first annual report of the Pacific Railroad Company. The document is interesting as exhibiting the progress, operations, condition and prospects of this great road. The floating debt of the Company, $1,350,000, incurred chiefly in the change of gauge made a little more than a year ago, to conform the road to the common gauge of roads in the North, has been funded at eight ₱ cent., a step which reduces the interest account of the Company $95,411, compared to what it was the previous year. The gross earnings for the year ending Feb. 28, 1870, were $3,500,230, of which $1,355,001, was for carrying passengers; $2,083,673 for carrying freight and express matter; $57,450 for mails; and $4,105 for miscellaneous service. The operating expenses were $2,554,841; this includes repairs, and $75,643 of losses caused by the accident at Eureka. The net earnings are $945,389. The increase of gross earnings over the previous year is $341,874; and the increase of net earnings is $244,123. The operating expenses for the past year were a little over 70 ₱ cent. of the gross earnings during the previous year, they were 75 ₱ cent. During the past year 4,689 tons of new rails have been bought, 571 tons of rerolled rails, and 81 tons of steel rails which have been used to relay 56 miles of the road. The total outlay for rails, bars and spikes was $380,912. There have been purchased and placed on the track 219,614 ties, at an expense of $106,534. The total expenditure for the year, in the removal and repair of bridges, was $98,635; the cost of renewal of fencing was $45,220, and the cost of new fencing was $23,645. The claims paid during the year for stock killed amounted to $19,701. The amount expended in the maintenance of the rolling-stock was $137,878. The road has now in use 50 passenger-cars, 19 baggage-cars, 4 postal-cars and 1,137 freight and caboose-cars, making a total of 1,210 cars. In addition to this, the Sleeping-car Company have 6 coaches, and the St. Louis and Pacific Express Company have 100 box-cars. At the beginning of the year the Company had in use forty-six new locomotives purchased for the new gauge, and eleven which had been altered to conform to it. In addition to this twenty-three old locomotives have been altered during the year. During the year there has been put down twelve miles of siding, at a cost of $115,178. The road transported during the year 100,453 head of cattle, 36,835 head of hogs, 4,097 head of sheep, 1,792 head of horses and mules, 897,768 sacks of grain, and 1,580,736 bushels of grain in bulk. The Company are now operating under leases four roads beside their own, viz.: The Leavenworth, Atchison and North-western, the Osage Valley and Southern Kansas, the Lexington and St. Louis, and the St. Louis and Lawrence. The discussion of these leases, the important cattle and grain trade of the road, the question of a union depot, the Dresden mortgage, and the future financial policy of the Company is an interesting feature of the report that will attract the attention not only of the stockholders, but of all business men of our City."

Of the Tobacco trade, in March, Messrs. M. RADER & SON remark:

> "Business during the last month was generally but moderately active. Of Kentucky, 2,800 hogsheads were sold, about one-third, mostly old crop, to jobbers and manufacturers, the rest for export, chiefly low grades of new crop. The main demand is for low and medium grades of color, of which lately but little has been received here, owing to a very active demand for them at the breaks. Other sorts are quite neglected, and the impression is general that prices must come down. We quote new crop Kentucky thus:

	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Lugs	6c. @ 6½c.	7c. @ 7½c.
Common to Medium Leaf	7c. @ 7½c.	7¾c.@ 8½c.
Good Leaf	8c. @ 8½c.	8¾c.@ 9½c.
Fine Leaf	8¾c.@ 9½c.	9½c.@10c.
Selections	10c. @11c.	10½c.@11c.

> *Seed-leaf Tobacco.*—There was a fair business done during the earlier part of the month, both in old and new crop, but at the close showed less activity, though prices for all grades are unchanged. In Connecticut there was a good demand for fine old goods, caused by the probable lack of this grade in the new crop, prices for which, owing to the growing scarcity, are firmly held. Several new crop running lots were taken for consumption, from 16½c.@17c., and while this seems low in comparison with former prices, yet the poor quality of the goods convinces all who see them that they are well paid for. The transactions in State Seed were limited, owing to the scarcity of old stock, while the holders of new crop do not press their goods on the market. Ohio Tobacco was less active, the old crop being firmly held, while the new crop was less inquired for, buyers preferring to wait for larger offerings before laying in stock. The principal feature in the market was the large transactions in Pennsylvania Tobacco of the new crop, which so far confirm the opinion that this was the best crop grown; and the supply of fine Connecticut being small, there is no doubt that fine leaf of this crop will be the only substitute, and holders consequently take advantage of this state of things, and ask and obtain the highest prices paid for any of the new crop Tobaccos. The sales are: 1,400 cases Connecticut at 16½c., 17c., 18c., for new crop, 32½c., 35c., 37c., 43c., 52c., for old crop; 200 cases New-York State at 23c., 25c., 28c.; 700 cases Ohio at 15c., 16½c., 17c., 19½c., 21c. for new crop, 20½c., 22c., for old crop; 2,500 cases Pennsylvania at 22½c., 26c. for new crop, 21c., 23c., for old crop. We quote old crop as follows: Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers, 15c.@18c.; Binders and Seconds, 25c.@32c.; Wrappery lots, 35c.@40c.; fine Wrappers, 45c.@65c.; New-York State fillers, 12c.@15c.; average lots, 25c.@30c.; Wrappers, 20c.@40c.; Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, 12c.@15c.; average lots, 20c.@22½c.; Wrappers, 22c.@40c.; *Havana Tobacco.*—A steady demand continued throughout the month, with nothing worthy of special notice until at the close a dispatch through the papers stating that an export tax of 15c. ₱ lb. was to be levied on all Tobacco shipped from Cuba, caused some little stir among a part of the trade, but the principal dealers refused to credit it, and offered their goods freely at former figures. The later news confirmed their views, as the proposed tax will amount to 50c.@75c. ₱ bale in addition to that now paid. *Yara Tobacco* met with a good inquiry, the sales being mostly from second hands. Two parcels from importers were taken on arrival for average lots from 92½c.@95c., according to quality. The sales are 3,800 bales Havana within our quotations, principally for consumption. Some 500 to 600 bales Yara were sold at about previous figures. A parcel of 186 bales Ambalema Tobacco was disposed of in bond for shipment to Europe at 13½c., gold. Of the deliveries, 1,600 were for shipment. We quote New Crop as follows: Havana, Common, 77½c.@82½c., currency; Good, 85c.@95c., currency; Fine, 97½c.@$1 02½, currency. Yara, I cut, 95c.@$1, currency; II cut, $1 12@1 15, currency; average lot, 92½c.@97½c., currency.
>
> *Manufactured Tobacco*—There was a better inquiry for good black work for export, but sales could only be made at concessions from previous rates. For City and country trade there is hardly anything doing. We quote: Black work, common and medium, 16c.@19c., in bond; good and fine, 20c.@24c., in bond. Bright work, common and medium, 25c.@30c., in bond; good and fine, 35c.@55c., in bond.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says:

> We learn from Canal Engineer F. J. BEHN, that the Western Division of the Erie Canal is in complete order and ready for the opening of navigation—or will be, as soon as the grand lock now in process of construction at Black Rock is finished, and the enlargement between Erie and Commercial streets is concluded. It is expected that the lock will be finished by the 25th of April, while the work of enlargement will only require about eight days more. In the latter work the walls are built, with the exception of some forty or fifty feet on either side at the Commercial-street end. In about a week the dams will be removed and the dredges floated in. The canal at this point cannot be opened before the completion of the grand-lock at Black Rock. Apropos of the Erie Canal, the following table gives the date of its opening in each year since 1844:

Year.	Date of Opening.	Year.	Date of Opening.
1844	April 18	1858	April 28
1845	April 19	1859	April 15
1846	April 16	1860	April 25
1847	May 1	1861	May 1
1848	May 1	1862	May 1
1849	May 1	1863	May 1
1850	April 22	1864	April 30
1851	April 15	1865	May 1
1852	April 20	1866	May 1
1853	April 20	1867	May 1
1854	May 1	1868	April 23
1855	May 1	1869	May 6
1856	May 5	1870	May 10
1857	May 6		

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 1.

By Judge Barnard.

Brinkley *vs.* Brinkley; memoranda for counsel.

By Judge Ingraham.

Thomas McTyng *vs.* Matthew Baird et al.; motion granted without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—APRIL 1.

By Judges Monell and McCunn.

Eliza Colt *vs.* The Sixth-avenue Railroad Company; judgment and order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge MONELL.

By all the Justices, except McCunn.

Joseph R. Stuyvesant *vs.* Joseph E. Browning et al.; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge MONELL.

By Judges Monell, McCunn and Freedman.

George W. White *vs.* Albert E. Colfax et al.; order affirmed. Opinion by Judges MCCUNN and MONELL.

By Judges Monell, McCunn and Spencer.

Charles J. Fisher *vs.* Charles Seeling et al.; judgment reversed, and a new trial ordered, with costs to appellant, to abide the event. Opinion by Judge MCCUNN, Judge SPENCER dissenting.

By Judges Monell, McCunn and Freedman.

Duby Green *vs.* Gustavus Rice; judgment reversed and new trial granted, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Order denying the motion for a new trial on the ground of surprise, &c., affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge MONELL; dissenting opinion by Judge FREEDMAN.

Lawrence Meyers et al. *vs.* George Gwyer; judgment and order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge MCCUNN.

Robert McGrath *vs.* James W. Bell; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge FREEDMAN.

Leopold Bomstein *vs.* Daniel Sweeny; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge MONELL.

William Reese *vs.* Noah Norris; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge MCCUNN.

Theodore Schroff *vs.* William Baur; judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge FREEDMAN.

James P. Matthews *vs.* Kate Wood; order reversed. Opinion by Judge MCCUNN.

Bernard Samuels *vs.* John McDonald, impleaded; exceptions sustained, verdict set aside, and new trial granted, with costs to the defendants to abide the event. Opinion by Judge FREEDMAN.

George R. Denning *vs.* John H. Paleston; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Judge MONELL.

James Clark *vs.* The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company; exceptions overruled and judgment ordered for the plaintiff on the verdict. Opinion by Judge MCCUNN.

Frank Kinney et al. *vs.* James Gill et al.; order reversed, with costs and disbursements.

By Judges Monell and Spencer.

Joseph F. Martin *vs.* William A. Martin; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event. Opinion by Judges SPENCER and MONELL.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 1.

By Judge Jones.

Hoffman *vs.* Seaton et al., Stearne *vs.* The Great Western Insurance Company, Darling *vs.* Townsend, Norris *vs.* Coble, Currie *vs.* Laning, Cornwell *vs.* Buckley, Kingsley *vs.* Bissell, Kingsley *vs.* Clarke, Kingsley *vs.* Prentice, McLean *vs.* Van Zandt; orders granted.

By Judge Monell.

Kipp *vs.* McDonald; complaint dismissed.

Forde *vs.* Forde; motion for attachment denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 1.

By Judge Robinson.

Black *vs.* Ryder; motion to amend denied, with $10 costs.

Slattery *vs.* Coulter; motion granted, with $10 costs.

Witherbee *vs.* Baker; motion granted.

Feist *vs.* Feist; injunction dissolved.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—APRIL 1.

APPEAL IN BANKRUPTCY—DECISION BY JUDGE WOODRUFF.

In re James R. Place and James D. Sparkman, bankrupts.—WOODRUFF, C. J.—The claim of the firm of C. P. Fischer & Co., as creditors of James D. Sparkman, was rejected by the District Court, and a decree to that effect was entered in that Court on the 25th June, 1870. On the 5th day of July thereafter, the said firm so claiming to be creditors, claimed an appeal from the decision of the District Court, and gave notice thereof as required by section 8 of the Bankrupt law. But instead of following up their appeal by entering the same in this Court and filing therewith within the ten days limited therefor a statement in writing of their claim setting forth the same substantially as in a declaration for the same cause of action at law, to which the assignee should plead, and the cause proceed to trial as in action at law commenced and prosecuted in the usual manner in this Court, which by section 24 of the act and twenty-sixth of the general orders in bankruptcy, such claimants are required to do, they did nothing by way of statement or declaration, not even entering such appeal in this Court during the said ten days, nor have they at any time since filed such statement or declaration. Both the statute and the rule require that it shall be done when the appeal is entered in this Court. I have heretofore held *in re* Columbus Coleman, a bankrupt in the Northern District of New-York, that non-compliance with the provisions of sections 8 and 24 and rule 26, were grounds for dismissing an appeal or attempted appeal to this Court, and I find no reason to doubt the correctness of my decision in that case. The counsel for the claimant appears in this case to have adopted another practice than that prescribed in sections 8 and 24 as the reviewing of the decision made by the District Court. After the ten days had expired allowed to perfect the appeal, and on the 16th day of July he filed a petition for the review of that decision, as in cases provided for in section 2 of the act. In this he has overlooked or has not fully considered the language of that section. The power of review given by that section is broad, but the mode of petition by bill, &c., there mentioned, is expressly confined to cases in which no special provision is otherwise made. For the case of persons, claiming to be creditors, but whose claims are, upon the one hand or upon the other allowed, special provision is made in sections 8 and 24, and these sections contemplate not a mere review of the adjudication in the District Court, but a trial of the questions of fact by a jury upon pleadings and an issue, or an issue of law, if there be a demurrer. It was plainly intended to give to the party claiming to be a creditor, and to the assignee contesting a claim, the privilege of such a trial. It is suggested that the claimants should be permitted to trial on the petition for review, as such a statement as the statute requires. If the objection that it was not filed within the ten days prescribed by the general orders in bankruptcy could be obviated by the assumption of this Court to extend the rule, or relieve from the consequences of disregarding it, will not avail the appellants. The petition for venue is neither in form or substance a declaration upon the supposed cause of action to which the assignee can plead and go to trial. It is a statement of what took place in the District Court, and avers that the proceedings there are erroneous, it requires that the proceedings in that Court can be brought into this Court for examination, not upon any issue which can be tried by a jury, but upon the record and minutes of the proceedings, and accordingly the Clerk of the Court has returned these proceedings and they are placed before us on this motion. If any further contest was to be had after the rejection of the claim the assignee had the right that it not only be expected, in accordance with the general design of the bankrupt law, to bring the settlement of estates to a conclusion as speedily as practicable, but also to have the further examination of the claim conducted like an ordinary action at law, in which, if the facts are disputed, there may be a trial by jury. The appeal must be dismissed.

APRIL TERM—UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The April term of the United States Circuit Court was commenced yesterday morning by Judge WOODRUFF. Notice was given to the members of the bar that no jury cases would be taken up during the ensuing week, and the attention of the Court would be directed to the hearing of appeals—other than Admiralty appeals—appeals in bankruptcy, and petitions of review and demurrers. The criminal proceedings would be commenced the following week.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 1.

ASSIGNMENT OF GUARANTEE.

Glendenning et al. vs. Fassitt.—The defendant guaranteed in writing to Glendenning & Davis the stock account of a third party, on which there was over $4,700 due. Glendenning & Davis, shortly after, took in a Mr. Amory as a partner, and this partner is now made a party plaintiff to this action. The funds held by Glendenning & Co., on the guarantee, were gradually collected, with Fassitt's consent, and applied to the indebtedness, leaving something still due. There was a deficiency, therefore, and for this plaintiff now sues. A demurrer was interposed on the ground that by assigning a portion of the guarantee to Amory, it so changed the conditions of the contract as to render it void, and that, in any event, Amory has no claim on the guarantee. Judge BRADY overruled the demurrer, holding that, although there might be a change, had the guarantee been for future advances to Wheaton, the third party, yet this was rather in the nature of a claim already accrued against Wheaton, and the assignment to Amory was not of the guarantee but of the claim, which went with it as accessory to the guarantee.

Before Judge Brady.

PAY OF THE RICHINGS ORCHESTRA.

Alexander vs. Bernard.—The complaint in this case averred that Mrs. Bernard, (*nee* Caroline Richings,) having taken Pike's Opera House, in November, 1869, employed an orchestra, and being unable to pay the same in full, gave the plaintiff, as a kind of trustee of the orchestra, two notes to meet her indebtedness. Defendant demurred, alleging that, she being in Pennsylvania, was not responsible for the debt. Demurrer overruled, the Court holding that the contract must be governed by the law of the place where it was made, and that defendant, having commenced a separate business in New-York, was responsible under its laws for any contract she made growing out of that separate business.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

The April Term of the City Court will commence to-morow. Judge NEILSON will preside, and Judge THOMPSON will hold Part II. Judge MCCUE will attend to Special and Equity Term in Room No. 17. The whole calendar will be called on Monday, when cases may be set down as counsel agree. There are 203 cases on the calendar to dispose of.

The April Term of the State Courts.

The April Term of the State Civil Courts will commence to-morrow. In the Supreme Court the assignments are, for the General Term, Judges INGRAHAM, BARNARD and CARDOZO. No Special Term will be held. In Trial Term, Part I., Judge VAN BRUNT will preside, and Judge SUTHERLAND in Part II., while Judge BRADY will hold Chambers.

In the Superior Court, Chief Justice BARBOUR, and Judges MONELL and JONES are assigned to General Term, Judge SPENCER to Special Term, Judge MCCUNN to Trial Term, Part I., and Judge FREEDMAN to Trial Term, Part II.

In the Court of Common Pleas Chief-Justice DALY will hold Trial Term, Part I., Judge JOSEPH F. DALY Trial Term, Part II., Judge ROBINSON Equity Term, and Judge LOEW Special Term. Chamber business will be attended to from 10 to 12 A. M., and at noon the equity calendar will be called.

During the last term, especially in the Superior Court, the business transacted has not been as large as usual, owing to the rooms undergoing repairs in the shape of ornamental painting. In Part I. of the Court of Common Pleas a large number of causes were disposed of by Judge LOEW, chiefly involving questions of a commercial character.

A SHYSTER CONVICTED.

Judge Dowling Sentences a Lawyer to the Penitentiary for Blackmailing a Sailor.

In the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, STEPHEN H. ROSNAN was charged with the extortion of $25 from THOMAS PINDAR, the colored cook of the ship *Princeton*. The complainant stated that on the day that he was paid his ship's wages, while walking along South-street, two men met him. One was the prisoner, who exhibited a warrant of arrest, for an assault and battery alleged to have been committed on the high seas. The other was JOHN DONOVAN, a "City Marshal," who displayed a badge, collared PINDAR and marched him along through the street. At this juncture PINDAR sent for a friend, who quickly came and urged that $10 should be paid the couple to settle the matter. PINDAR refused, declaring that he had committed no crime. The prisoner rejected the suggestion with disdain, declaring that he would not think of taking less than $35, but subsequently relented and accepted $25. The prisoner's counsel declared that his client was a member of the Bar, and had no more participation in the affair than the Judge; that he was not even present at the affair, but that a man named O'TOOLE, who bore a striking resemblance to the prisoner, received the money. He produced a warrant issued by the Marine Court, but it was not allowed as evidence. JOHN DONOVAN, the Marshal, testified that he was present, served the warrant, and saw O'TOOLE receive the money on a power of attorney from the complainant. He stated that it was customary to settle such affairs in that way. A lawyer named RIDGEWAY testified to having drawn the complaint in his office for TOOLE and another man, on which the warrant was issued. Judge DOWLING found the prisoner guilty; spoke scathingly of the organized gang who got "snap" warrants for the purpose of robbing from sailors, and said he was determined to severely punish the guilty parties when convicted. The prisoner was sentenced to be imprisoned six months in the Penitentiary, and pay a fine of $50, and to stand committed until it is paid.

Changes in Jewish Synagogues.

Several changes have recently taken place in the location of different Jewish Synagogues in this City. The Greene-street Synagogue, technically known by the name of the congregation, *Darech Amuno*, has long been the only one on the west side, below Nineteenth-street, but the locality has of late years so deteriorated, and the Police of that section have proved so inefficient in securing for the worshipers even a semblance of order and respect, that it has been gradually abandoned by members of the congregation. This synagogue was built in 1850. The congregation have leased for five years the large chapel of the New-York University, and are now making the necessary changes in the interior arrangements, in order that it may conform to the peculiar conditions of their creed. It will be ready for occupation about the 23d of April.

The East Fifty-fourth-street congregation have commenced the erection of a new synagogue on Fifty-seventh-street, near Second-avenue, and the Fifty-second-street congregation, which for some time past have worshiped in a hall hired for the purpose, also propose building, though they have not yet selected the site. A small synagogue on Chrystie-street, which for several years past has maintained a precarious existence, never having numbered over sixty members, has at last closed, and the congregation have joined themselves to their larger neighbor on Henry-street.

FINANCIAL.

Security and Safety.

WEST WISCONSIN R. W. CO.

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
Free of Government Tax,
FIRST MORTGAGE
LAND GRANT
SINKING FUND
of the
WEST WISCONSIN R. W. CO.
Denominations,
$500 AND $1,000.

ONLY FIFTEEN YEARS TO RUN, From January, 1870, Convertible into Stock and Receivable for Lands at Par. Land Grant of over One Million Acres from Government. Upon which, together with the Road and all its Property, these Bonds are a

FIRST AND ONLY MORTGAGE.

Lands Exempted from Taxation for 15 Years by Acts of Legislature. 120 Miles Road Built, from which income is derived, with rapidly increasing receipts. But 34 Miles More Road to Build, for which the iron is already purchased, and all the work under contract. An Air-Line from St. Paul and the North-west to Milwaukee and Chicago. Total amount of Mortgage $4,000,000. Estimated Value of Lands alone, nearly double that amount.

PRICE 90c., WITH ACCRUED INTEREST,

at which figure they pay at present premium on Gold, 9 per cent. per annum to the investor. The Trustees are Hon. WILLIAM H. LEONARD, Ex-Chief-Justice of Supreme Court, State of New-York, J. DUTTON STEELE and JAMES GOODSON, M. P., England, where a large amount of the Bonds have been sold. These parties are required to see that proceeds of land sales are applied solely to the paying of these Bonds.

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

The connections of this Road with the Northern Pacific and the whole North-west, as well as its Eastern connections, will be seen from a Pamphlet and Map, which can be obtained at the office of

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
NO. 29 WALL-ST., AND
GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY,
NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE COMPANY.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 12 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES

RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

EDWARD HAIGHT, Late President of the National Bank of the Commonwealth.	EDWARD HAIGHT, JR. Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., BANKERS,

No. 9 Wall-st., corner of New-st.,
New-York.

We transact a general Banking Business, receiving deposits on which we allow interest and subject to check at sight.

As Agents of the United States Treasury, we are prepared to receive subscriptions to the New United States Loans.

We will buy or sell on commission all the issues of Government Securities, Railroad Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

Investment orders particularly attended to.

Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.

Certificates of Deposits issued payable with interest and available at all business centres.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST.,

announce that they are now ready to draw bills and issue credits on

JAS. W. TUCKER & CO.,
NOS. 3 AND 5 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
BARTHOLOMEW HOUSE, BANK, LONDON.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

TO HOLDERS OF SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

For sale, a three-story high-stoop brown-stone (20 feet front) house on East 56th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., a few blocks from Central Park. Southern State or City Securities taken in part payment. Apply to R. & R. LAVERY, No. 243 Grand-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE STOCKS AND SCRIPS
WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., }
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1871. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 9th day of May, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Managers.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF LAKE SHORE }
AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY. }
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 24, 1871. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed April 3 at 2 o'clock P. M. and opened May 4.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., }
March 16, 1871. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Second-avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 3, 1871, at No. 34 New-st., Room No. 27. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M., and closes at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed March 23, and be reopened April 5.

WM. S. THORN, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO 104 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1871. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirty Directors, and of three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, 12th April next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon, and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE—AN ELECTION for directors of the Washington Insurance Company, and also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane, on TUESDAY, April 11, 1871. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

$300.000 TRUST FUNDS TO loan on first bond and mortgage on improved City and Brooklyn property; none but first-class applications received; first and second mortgages cashed. Address TRUSTEE, Box No. 3,983 Post-Office.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,

Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged for against deposits of United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

DIVIDENDS.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE, }
HARTFORD, March 23, 1871. }

NOTICE.

A quarterly dividend of $3 on each share of Full Stock, and $1 50 on each share Scrip Stock, free of Government tax, standing on the books the 25th inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on SATURDAY, the 1st day of April next.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 25th of March to the 1st of April, both days inclusive.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND }
PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., }
NEW-YORK, March 25, 1871. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, has been declared, payable on the 17th day of April next to the shareholders of this Company, or their legal representatives, who shall be registered on the books of the Company as such on the closing of the transfer-books. The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 5th day of April, and reopened on the morning of the 18th day of April prox. Holders of outstanding convertible scrip are notified to send the same in for conversion into stock previous to the date for closing the transfer-books.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1871. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 10th day of April. The transfer-books will remain closed until the 7th prox.

A. H. STEVENS, Cashier.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD CO., }
NO. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 20, 1871. }

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad Company, due April 1, will be paid in gold on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 38 Pine-st.

F. E. JONES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1871.

PORTLAND WATER COMPANY.—Coupon No. 6 of the Portland Water Company's Bonds, due April 1, will be paid in gold coin, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the office of C. D. HEAD & T. H. PERKINS, No. 22 Devonshire-st., Boston, or L. VON HOFFMAN & CO, No. 6 Hanover-st., New-York.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due April 1, 1871, on the Land Grant Bonds of this Company will be paid at their office, No. 46 Sears' Buildings, Boston, and at the banking-house of Morton, Bliss & Co., New-York.

JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1871.

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE Columbus and Hocking Valley Railroad Bonds, due 1st prox., will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank, on and after said date.

B. E. SMITH, President.

NO 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, March 15, 1871.

THE INTEREST DUE APRIL 1, prox., on bonds of the Oregon and California Railroad Company will be paid at our office on and after that date.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

THE INTEREST ON THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad Company, indorsed by the State of Georgia, due April 1, will be paid on presentation at the banking-house of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due April 1 on the bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that day, at the office of

P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 24 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings Bank.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)

DEPOSITS OVER $2,250,000.

NEW-YORK BRANCH,
185 BLEECKER-STREET.

INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY DAYS, as depositors prefer.

A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.

DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES, as safe as Registered Bonds, and promptly available anywhere in the United States, issued, payable on demand, with interest due.

All accounts strictly private and confidential.

All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Call or send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000. Money deposited NOW or on April 1 draws interest from April 1.

German spoken.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
Chatham-square and New-Bowery.

Assets	$2,941,328 52
Deposits, inc. int.	2,752,379 42

Deposits made on or before April 1 will be entitled to interest as from that date.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

R. J. CAPRON, }
H. M. DAY, } Members of Stock Exchange.
W. W. HEATON, }

OFFICE OF R. J. CAPRON & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 27 New-st.
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1871.

We have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm-name of R. J. CAPRON & CO., for the transaction of a general
BANKING AND STOCK BROKERAGE BUSINESS.

R. J. CAPRON, late of Capron & Strong,
H. M. DAY, late of Kirk & Day,
W. W. HEATON, late of A. L. Mowry & Co.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between H. L. HORTON, E. H. CROSS and H. C. CROSS, under the firm name of H. L. HORTON & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation, E. H. CROSS and H. C. CROSS retiring. The business of the late partnership will be closed by H. L. HORTON

H. L. HORTON & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general stock and banking business, under the firm name of H. L. HORTON & CO.

H. L. HORTON,
DAVIS JOHNSON,
No. 56 Broadway.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of DAVIS JOHNSON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

DAVIS JOHNSON,
JAS. H. FERDON.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, baking, &c.; no washing; unexceptionable City references. Call at No. 207 West 18th-st.

WANTED.—UN FRANCAIS PROTESTANTE desire se placer dans une famille privée, pour le service de table; bonne recommandations de New-York et de Paris. S'adresser A. B., No. 54½ West 32d-st., Up-town Advertisement Office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man, American, as coachman in the country; understands plain gardening, and is a thorough man at any work connected with a country residence; refers to late employers. Address W. C., Box 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a single Protestant young man; City or country; best reference from his last employer. Address J. H.D., No. 54½ West 32d-st., Up-town Advertisement Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCHman as waiter; first-class man; has good reference; has lived one year in present place, which he leaves at his own request. Call for two days at No. 303 Madison-av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

APPEAL.—EMPLOYMENT SOUGHT BY A gentleman of education and large business experience, in a position of trust and confidence as correspondent or otherwise. Reduced in circumstances, prefers work to dependency. His services are available for a very small stipend, for which he will be very and forever grateful. Call or address T. R., No. 151 South 5th-av., (Laurens-st.,) New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—SOME COMPETENT MAN TO work on shares a place of forty acres, in New-Jersey, near station. Apply to Room 14, 79 Nassau-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND EFficient foreign exchange clerk. Address, with references, J. T. B., Box No. 535 Post-office.

WANTED—A NURSE-GIRL AND SEAMstress at No. 261 West 11th-st. None but Germans need apply.

WANTED—A COOK, WHO THOROUGHLY understands her duties. Apply at 12 West 9th-st.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st.,
corner of Crosby.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; new original designs; cheapest in City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE
MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS'
CO-OPERATIVE DISTRIBUTION
OF
$250,000.

$125,000 IN CASH PRIZES.

CAPITAL PRIZE..........$25,000

TICKETS, $1 EACH,
AND LIMITED TO 300,000.

The drawing will take place daily in the Depository,

NO. 596 BROADWAY,

next door to Helmbold's Drug-store, where the prizes are on exhibition. The purchasers of tickets will be allowed to do their own drawing from the wheel.

Among the prizes that are on exhibition at the Depository are:

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, SILVER-WARE, PIANOS, MELODEONS, ORGANS, SEWING-MACHINES, SETS OF FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, CARPETS, FIRE-PROOF SAFES, CHANDELIERS, OIL-PAINTINGS, STEEL ENGRAVINGS, &C., &C., &C.

The sale of tickets and the distribution of prizes will begin at the Depository. TO-MORROW MORNING, (where the prizes are all on exhibition,)

MONDAY, APRIL 3, AT 8 A. M.,

and continue until 10 P. M. each day, until the entire amount of tickets are sold, and the prizes distributed.

PROSPECTUS.

Several of the leading merchants and manufacturers of this City, having on hand a surplus of goods in consequence of the depressed condition of business generally, have organized themselves into a Company on the co-operative plan, with the view of disposing of their goods at a fair profit to themselves. This they consider, can best be effected by means of a Grand Distribution Scheme, in which they have endeavored to interest the public by arranging it upon the following principle:

For the sum of $1, each applicant will be furnished with a ticket of admission to one of the series of Concerts that will be given at Steinway Hall. This, in itself, will be full value for the money paid, no popular entertainment, sustained by first-class talent, ever being approachable for less than $1. To each ticket a coupon will be annexed, the holder of which will be entitled to one chance in the distribution of prizes, a schedule of which appears below. On presenting their coupons to the manager in charge of the wheel, the holders will be permitted to draw their own tickets, and will thus ascertain, without delay, the luck that fortune has had in store for them. Ten dollars will be the approximate value of the smallest prize.

Among the advantages comprised in this system of drawing is that it takes place immediately upon the purchasers obtaining their tickets and presenting the coupons to the manager at the wheel.

The scheme herein set forth is a perfectly legitimate and fair one, entailing no possible loss on the purchasers of tickets, the value of their money being fully secured for them in the entertainment provided, while their chances in the distribution of prizes are absolutely equal and even-handed.

The public are invited to call at the Depository of the Company, TO-MORROW MORNING, at No. 596 Broadway, for the purpose of inspecting the prizes, the denominations and value of which are given in the following list.

GRAND LIST OF PRIZES.

CASH PRIZES.

Capital prize, $25,000.		$25,000
3 cash prizes	$10,000 00	$30,000 00
4 cash prizes	5,000 00	20,000 00
16 cash prizes	1,000 00	16,000 00
14 cash prizes	500 00	7,000 00
30 cash prizes	300 00	9,000 00
50 cash prizes	200 00	10,000 00
80 cash prizes	100 00	8,000 00
DIAMONDS.		
1 ladies' diamond set	$1,500 00	$1,500 00
1 ladies' diamond set	1,200 00	1,200 00
1 ladies' diamond set	1,000 00	1,000 00
1 ladies' diamond set	800 00	800 00
3 ladies' diamond rings	500 00	1,500 00
4 ladies' diamond rings	300 00	1,200 00
3 ladies' diamond pins	300 00	900 00
2 ladies' diamond pins	250 00	500 00
GOLD WATCHES.		
12 Gold Watches	$250 00	$3,000 00
12 Gold Watches	200 00	2,400 00
12 Gold Watches	150 00	1,800 00
12 Gold Watches	125 00	1,500 00
36 Gold Watches	100 00	3,600 00
24 Gold Watches	75 00	1,800 00
100 Plated Watches	25 00	2,500 00
MISCELLANEOUS.		
25 Seven Octave Pianos	$800 00	$20,000 00
20 Seven Octave Pianos	700 00	14,000 00
15 Seven Octave Pianos	600 00	9,000 00
10 Melodeons	300 00	3,000 00
40 Sewing-machines	60 00	2,400 00
10 Sewing-machines	75 00	750 00
10 Sewing-machines	100 00	1,000 00
5 Oil Paintings	1,000 00	5,000 00
10 Oil Paintings	800 00	8,000 00
22 Oil Paintings	500 00	11,000 00
16 Oil Paintings	300 00	4,800 00
11 Oil Paintings	200 00	2,200 00
13 Oil Paintings	100 00	1,300 00
25 Prizes Chandeliers	50 00	1,250 00
2 Sets Harness	150 00	300 00
2 Sets Harness	100 00	200 00
1 Fire-proof Safe	1,000 00	1,000 00
3 Carriages	500 00	1,500 00
140 Prizes Silver-ware, amounting to		2,000 00
110 Prizes, Miscellaneous, amounts to		1,100 00
78 Prizes of Furniture		6,000 00
50 Patterns of Carpet, 40 yards each, at $80		4,000 00
1,000 Prizes.	Total Value	$250,000 00

THE FIRST OF THE SERIES OF
PRESENTATION CONCERTS
WILL TAKE PLACE ON
FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 7,
AT STEINWAY HALL.

It will be conducted by Mr. J. R. THOMAS, and the list of performers will comprise such well-known names as

Mme. ANNA BISHOP, Prima Donna.
Miss FERNANDE TEDESCA, Violinist.
Mr. WILLIAM CANDIDUS, Tenor.
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Baritone.
Mr. J. N. PATTISON, Pianist.
Mr. WILLIAM DRESSLER, Accompanist.

Tickets to the concert, $1 each, including a chance in the distribution of prizes.

DRY GOODS.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.

WILL OPEN
MONDAY, APRIL 3.
UNUSUAL ATTRACTIONS.

THE PUBLIC IS RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED TO
NOTICE
THE FOLLOWING ANNOUNCEMENT:
DRESS
SILK
DEPARTMENT.

One case 24-inch Silk at 90c., suitable for grenadines.

One case of real extra fine JAPANESE SILK at 80c., worth $1.

One case extra heavy Silk GROS GRAIN, 24 inches wide, at $1 25.

One case real CASHMERE SILK, superior quality 25 inches wide, at $2 50, well worth $3.

One lot real PONSONS SILK, 25 inches wide, at $2 00, well worth $2 50.

One lot PONSONS SILK, worth $4, 26 inches wide, we shall offer at $3 25.

Also several pieces of the finest and best makes SILKS we shall offer at $3 50 and $4, worth at least twenty-five per cent. more than above prices.

All colors and shades of Satins, just opened, of the finest quality, and ASTONISHING LOW PRICES.

EXTRA BARGAINS IN REAL LACES.
EXTRA BARGAINS IN NEW STYLES OF DRESS TRIMMINGS.
EXTRA BARGAINS AND NOVELTIES IN TIES, BOWS AND SASH RIBBONS.
At ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,
6th-av., near 21st-st.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.

TO PURCHASERS OF DRESS GOODS.
WE OFFER EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS.

We have just received, and will open TO-MORROW, (Monday, April 3,) a very extensive stock of FINE DRESS GOODS, which we shall offer at UNPARALLELED PRICES, comprising all the NEW and LATEST COLORS of SILK PONGEES, SERGES, FOULARDS AND POPLINS, VELOURS, EPANGLINES AND SILK GLACED MOHAIR, PLAIN, CHENE, STRIPED AND FIGURED WASH POPLINS, MOHAIR REPS, FINE COLORED ALPACAS, &c., IN ALL THE LATEST AND MOST DESIRABLE SHADES.

We particularly call the attention of our CUSTOMERS and the PUBLIC to the GREAT JOBS WE SECURED IN BLACK AND MOURNING DRESS GOODS.

The following are a few of our quotations:

BLACK SILK GRENADINES, SILK AND WOOL (square meshes.)

One superior quality black Grenadine, 50c. per yard.

One extra quality black Grenadine, 75c. per yard.

One superfine quality black Grenadine, $1 per yard.

The above are actually 40 per cent. less than can be bought at any other house in the City.

Fine black Lustre Alpacas, 50c., retailed at 75c. all over the City.
Fine black Silk Lustre at 65c.
Extra fine, superb quality, at 75c.; retailed at $1.

A LARGE, COMPLETE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT of WHITE GOODS, consisting of ORGANDIES, TARLATANS, SWISS MULLES, NAINSOOKS, BISHOP AND VICTORIA LAWNS, LINEN AND JACONET CAMBRICS, GRASS CLOTH, BUFF SUITING LINENS, TUCKED MUSLINS, PERCALES, PIQUES, &c., &c., All marked at extraordinary low prices.

Also,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
comprising the choicest lot of goods ever offered in the market in Sheeting, Shirting, Pillow-case Muslins and Linens, Table Linens, Napkins, Doilies, Towels, Crashes, Birdseye Linens, Marseilles, Toilet and Bed Quilts, Counterpanes, Muslin and Nottingham Lace Curtains, Nottingham and Point Applique Tidies, &c.

WE BEG AN INSPECTION OF OUR STOCK, AND SIMPLY DESIRE OUR CUSTOMERS AND STRANGERS TO COMPARE PRICES.
AT ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,
6th-av., near 21st-st.

ALTMAN BROS, & CO.

LIST OF PRICES
of our Ladies' Underwear.

LADIES' UNDERSKIRTS, MADE of Utica Mills, with ten tucks and deep ruffle, 70c.

LADIES' WALKING SKIRTS, of Masonville muslin, with French flounce, at 95c.

LADIES' WALKING SKIRTS, of Utica Mills, with deep ruffle, one row of diagonal tucking, one row perpendicular tucking above, made in the very best manner, at $3 50, worth $5.

LADIES' WALKING SKIRTS, with deep ruffle, one row of diagonal tucking above one row fine needle work inserting, one row of perpendicular tucking, at $5 60, worth at least $8.

LADIES' NIGHT ROBES, 1½ yard long, 3 yards wide, made of Tuscarora muslin, tucked yoke back and front, at $1 50, formerly sold on our counter at $2 50.

LADIES' NIGHT ROBES, 56 inches long, Wamsutta muslin, one band of edging neck, front and cuffs; tucked yoke, trimmed with embroidered edging and inserting, at $2 25, worth $3 50.

LADIES' FINE MUSLIN CHEMISES, French bosom, trimmed all the way with ruffle and made in the best manner, at $1.

LADIES' CHEMISES, fine muslin, French bosom, 5 rows of embroidered inserting, 24 tucks, edged with embroidery, at $2.

LADIES' FINE MUSLIN DRAWERS, with 1 ruffle 1½ inch deep, 1 row perpendicular tucking, 1 row diagonal tucking above, at 88c.

LADIES' VERY FINE MUSLIN DRAWERS, already laundried, 1 row perpendicular tucking, 1 full row perpendicular inserting, 1 row diagonal inserting above, at $1 75.

FINE WHITE LAWN WRAPPERS, tucked, ruffled, embrodered and needle-work inserting, from $4 50 upward.

ELEGANT PRINTED WRAPPERS, plain and with Spanish flounces, good shape and full size, from $1 90 and upward.

NEW SPRING SUITS,
in white and buff lawn and linen,
in the latest and most fashionable style.
Also various styles in
SILK AND WORSTED POPLINS.
NEW WALKING SUITS,
now open,
AT OUR USUAL POPULAR PRICES.
NEW LINE OF LLAMA LACE SACKS,
just opened.
NEW LINE OF SPRING CLOTH SACKS,
just received.
NEW LINE OF GAUZE UNDERWEAR,
Just opened.
CORSET DEPARTMENT.
THE BEST CORSET EVER OFFERED AT $1.
Finest French Coutille Corsets at $2 25,
Excellent shape and guaranteed to retail on Broadway from $4 to $5.
A FEW MORE CORSETS CLOSING OUT
will be retailed at 65c.
OUR REGULAR SPRING OPENING
will take place in a few days,
of which due notice will be given.
ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,
6th-av., near 21st-st.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.

WILL OPEN TO-MORROW, (MONDAY,) APRIL 3,
a full line of Ladies' and Misses'
NEW STYLE PARASOLS,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
The public are cordially invited to examine.
ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,
6th-av., near 21st-st.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, APRIL 3,
NEW ATTRACTIONS
IN FRENCH AND ENGLISH JEWELRY,
of the best manufacture,
in fine French Gilt and Whitby Jet,
Sets of Brooches and Ear Pendants,

Necklaces, Bracelets, Chatelaines, Hair Ornaments, Lockets, Handkerchief Holders, &c., &c., of the most unique designs; also a full, rich and elegant assortment of

FANS,
of the best manufacture, and at very POPULAR PRICES, comprising one of the most varied and select assortments to be found anywhere in the City.

Also, a complete line of Traveling Bags and Satchels, in Russia, French, Turkey, Morocco Leather and Canvass, of all sizes and descriptions, at 30 per cent. less than can be purchased of Broadway Houses.

Including a very useful variety of smaller articles, such as real Russia, French, Turkey and Morocco Leather Pocket-Books, Fine Hair Brushes, Hand and Pocket Mirrors, Toilet and Pocket Combs, Perfumeries, Soap, &c., &c., all of the best quality, and at our usual very low prices.

Also full line of
HAIR GOODS AND HAIR NETS.
ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,
6th-av., near 21st.

HAIR! HAIR!

SHAW'S PATENT HAIR SWITCHES AND CHIGNONS, equal to human hair, can be combed, brushed and dressed over.
HUMAN HAIR, cheapest in the country.
SWITCHES, one yard long, $5.
CURLS, $1 per set and upward.
Latest style Grecian-band. Ladies' own chignons dressed for 25 cents. Only depot, No. 358 Bowery, between Great Jones and 4th sts.
NOTICE.—Any one who counterfeits or infringes on my patents will be dealt with according to law.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY, AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, APRIL 3,
ADDITIONAL NOVELTIES IN SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS.
100 PIECES OF BLACK-GROUND COLORED STRIPED SILKS AT 87½ CTS., $1 AND $1 50 PER YARD.
100 PIECES OF GRISAILLE STRIPED SILKS, AT $1 50, $1 75, AND $2 PER YARD.
CHOICEST GOODS IMPORTED IN STYLE AND QUALITY.
A FULL LINE OF
BLACK AND WHITE, AND COLORED CHECKED SILKS, AT $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, AND $2.
WHITE-GROUND BLACK STRIPED SILKS AT $1 50, $1 75 AND $2.
AN ELEGANT LINE OF
RICH DRESS SILKS,
IN ALL THE CHOICE SPRING SHADES,
MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR OUR RETAIL SALES.
BLACK SILKS IN ALL THE CELEBRATED MAKES, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
AMERICAN SILKS,
IN THE WELL-KNOWN BRANDS OF
"GRAND CACHEMIRE D'AMERIQUE,"
AT $2 25,
"GREAT NORTH AMERICAN,"
AT $2 50 AND $2 75, CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
TRIMMING SILKS, IN ALL COLORS, TO MATCH.
EPINGLINE TRIMMING,
IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.
LADIES WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO CALL AND EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE, AS WE HAVE ONE OF THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST-SELECTED STOCKS OF SILKS TO BE FOUND IN THIS CITY.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, APRIL 3,
IN THEIR
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,
NEW STYLES IN
SILK WALKING SUITS,
POPLIN AND MOHAIR WALKING SUITS,
LINEN AND WHITE LAWN WALKING SUITS,
SPRING SACKS.
A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING,
NIGHT DRESSES, CHEMISES,
DRAWERS, SKIRTS, &c.
INFANTS' CLOAKS, ROBES,
DRESSES, SLIPS AND SKIRTS.
CHILDREN'S LINEN DRESSES,
HANDSOMELY BRAIDED, FROM $1 75 TO $2 50.
OUR DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT
IS NOW COMPLETE,
AND WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE DRESSES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AT SHORT NOTICE, AND IN THE NEWEST STYLES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER,
ON MONDAY, APRIL 3,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED, AT PRICES CHEAPER THAN EVER.
SEVERAL CASES OF 4-4 PRINTED PERCALS, AT 12½c. PER YARD.
OXFORD POPLINS, IN NEW DESIGNS AND COLORS, AT 25c. PER YARD.
10 CASES OF MIKADO POPLINS, IN STRIPES, PLAIDS AND CHENES, AT 25c.
BEST FRENCH PRINTED PIQUES, IN BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, AT 45c.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH GRENADINES, VERY HANDSOME, ONLY 37½ CENTS.
THE BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED.
ARGENTON.
A NEW AND DURABLE MATERIAL, SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR TRAVEING SUITS.
WARRANTED NOT TO SHRINK.
JAPANESE SILKS,
IN BLACK AND GRAY STRIPES,
AT 80 CENTS PER YARD.
SILK SERGES, PONGEES, SATIN DU CHENE, IN NEW SUMMER SHADES.
IRISH POPLINS IN ALL QUALITIES AND SHADES.
LADIES ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE.

DIAMOND **D** MOHAIRS.

It has been almost impossible in this country to obtain a really good Alpaca, which would retain its color and brilliancy. The enormous duties making goods cost high, the tendency has been to import Alpacas that would look cheap. Such goods, made of inferior materials, cannot retain their appearance, and the result is a lady saves seventy-five cents on a dress which costs $20 to make up, and is quite shabby in a few weeks. Satisfied the ladies would appreciate a really good Alpaca, we imported the

DIAMOND **D** MOHAIRS,

A first-class Alpaca, well known in England, France and Germany, and the result has been (as we anticipated) a steadily-increasing demand, and those who have worn them for some time say they will use no other, as they DO NOT CREASE, WRINKLE, OR LOSE THEIR COLOR AND BRILLIANCY.

These goods can be had from
BRADBURY BROS., Nos. 312 and 314 Bowery, one door below Bleecker-st.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS, 48 East 14th-st.
CAMPION & STUART, No. 831 Broadway.
HILL, MOYNAN & CO., Grand st.
And all first-class retailers throughout the country.

BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS.

A large stock of English Body Brussels Carpet, from **$1 65 to $2** per yard, with a general stock of Carpets, Oil-cloths, Mattings, &c., for sale at retail, at low prices, for cash.

GEO. E. L. HYATT,
NO. 273 CANAL-ST.,
Between Broadway and Centre-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL EXHIBIT, ON MONDAY, APRIL 3, A LARGE AND CHOICE COLLECTION OF SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS, &c., AT PRICES UNEQUALED IN THIS OR ANY OTHER CITY IN THE COUNTRY.
GRISAILLE JAPANESE SILKS, 75c. PER YARD.
EXTRA QUALITY SELF-COLORED JAPANESE SILKS, 80c. PER YARD.
STRIPED AND PLAID JAPANESE SILKS, 90c. PER YARD.
COLORED-STRIPED AND GRISAILLE-STRIPED SILKS, $1 PER YARD.
WHITE AND BLACK HAIR-LINE STRIPED SILKS, $1 12½ AND $1 25 PER YARD.
NEW FANCY SILKS, BOTH BLACK AND WHITE.......... } $1 75 AND $2
GRISAILLE WITH BLACK LINES AND SHADED STRIPES.......... } PER YARD.
SEVERAL CASES BLACK SILKS, WELL RECOMMENDED, AT $1 75, $2 AND $2 50 PER YARD.
300 pieces A. T. STEWART FAMILY SILK; also BONNETS, PONSONS, &c., from $2 50 to $4 50 per yard.
2 cases PLAIN DRESS SILKS at $1 75 per yard.
Same shades as in higher cost.
100 pieces CHENEY BROS'. AMERICAN BLACK SILKS at $2 per yard.
Guaranteed to wash and wear well.
PONGEE SILKS in fifty shades, $2 per yard.
PONGEE FOULARD SILKS FOR SUITS, $1, $1 25 and $1 50 per yard.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
FRENCH POPLINS, SPRING COLORS, $1 25 per yard.
A RECENT IMPORTATION OF
REAL IRISH POPLINS, of the new light and dark FROU FROU COLOR, $2 and $2 25 per yard.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, PER RECENT STEAMERS, A SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF NOVELTIES,
IN
ROYAL WILTONS, VELVETS,
TAPESTRY AND BRUSSELS CARPETS,
AND THEY HAVE MADE LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR
POPULAR STOCK OF
5-FRAME ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
AT $1 65, $1 75, AND $2 PER YARD,
RECENTLY SOLD AT $2 AND $2 50.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S,

NO. 824 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 12TH-ST.,
CORSETS, SKIRTS AND TOURNOURS.
CORSETS A SPECIALTY.
Most elegant shapes and styles, our own importation,
NOW OPENING.
Corsets to suit every style of figure, or to order.
A perfect fit guaranteed.
CHILDREN'S CORSETS, WAISTS, SHOULDER-BRACES, NURSERY CORSETS,
ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, RIDING BELTS.
SKIRTS AND TOURNOURS
in hair-cloth and every other variety, and
LATEST STYLES AT MOST REASONABLE PRICES.
N. B.—Selling off, at a great sacrifice, the balance, about 200 dozen of elegant shapes,
REAL FRENCH CORSETS,
removed last Fall from store, No. 788 Broadway, near 9th-st.

MME. NATALIE TILMAN & CO.

No. 84 East 9th-st., will open
ON MONDAY, APRIL 3,
Our Spring importation of Bonnets, Round Hats Flowers, Feathers, Bridal Wreaths, and Veils, Silks and Dress Materials.
N. B.—Dresses and Suits made to order.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL MAKE
ON MONDAY, APRIL 3,
A SPECIAL OPENING OF
SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, SILK AND CLOTH SACKS, CLOAKS, &c.
LADIES' READY-MADE
SILK, POPLIN, ORGANDIE, LINEN AND LAWN
DRESSES,
LADIES' HATS,
BONNETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS.
WITH AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.
The greater part of the above are NOVELTIES just received from Paris and Berlin.
PRICES EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL EXHIBIT ON MONDAY, APRIL 3,
A CHOICE VARIETY OF THE
"BREDA" AND "CATALAN"
SILKS,
FOR CARRIAGE AND PROMENADE COSTUMES.
AN ENTIRELY NEW ARTICLE, AND BEAUTIFULLY COLORED.
PRICE $2 50 PER YARD.
ALSO,
A CASE OF THE BEST QUALITY OF BLACK AND WHITE FRENCH FOULARDS, SMALL DESIGNS.
$1 25 PER YARD, LAST YEAR'S PRICE $1 75.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, APRIL 3,
IN THE GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
VIENNA FANCY GOODS,
INCLUDING
RUSSIA LEATHER TRAVELING-BAGS, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED,
PORTE-MONNAIES, POCKET CARTE DE VISITE CASES, A NOVELTY JUST RECEIVED,
POCKET-BOOKS, &c., &c.
PURCHASED IN EUROPE AT PANIC PRICES, AND OFFERED AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

MORITZ DINKELSPIEL

Has made large additions to his popular stock of Dress Trimmings, Gimps, Fringes, Velvets, Silks, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Fancy Goods and Small-wares, which he offers at EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

NO. 737 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE AN ELEGANT COUNTRY HOME.

The owner, having decided upon removal to a distant State, will sell his elegant country-seat villa, out-buildings, and twenty-three acres of land, at Clifton, on the New-York and Erie Railway, between Passaic and Paterson, N. J.

Being but thirteen miles from New-York City Hall, (thirty minutes' ride from the Pavonia Ferry,) six miles from Newark, two and a half miles from Paterson, one mile from Clifton, and one and one-half miles from Passaic, it is in the very heart of the section now commanding so much attention for its beauty of landscape, healthful climate, richness of soil, and rapidly enhancing worth of its estates.

Superadded, however, to all these advantages of location and approach, this fine property is touched on two sides by the new lines of the Delaware and Lackawanna, and the Newark and Paterson Railways. Depots on both roads within five minutes' walk of the house. With these several first-class lines to the City, additional value is given to the entire twenty-three acres, rendering it eminently feasible to cut up the land into lots or plots to any extent desired.

In this respect the estate offers a rare opportunity for investment for speculation or improvement, and if properly managed the open land can be so disposed of, in lots and in plots, as to clear the homestead and surrounding three or four acres. The present owner, having in view such a disposition, has had the entire premises surveyed and mapped. This map will be given to all parties contemplating purchase. The subdivisions comprise proper streets and 170 lots and plots, after reserving three to four acres upon which stand the buildings above indicated.

The house is 48 by 86 feet; extension, 41 by 19 feet; two and a half stories, cellar under all, with all the modern improvements, including bells, speaking tubes, gas and water, the latter supplied by hydraulic ram.

The out-buildings are complete, embracing porter's lodge, ice-house, stable, carriage-house, cow-house, chicken-house and gardener's house.

Grounds beautifully laid out in lawns, garden, drives, &c., with running stream of water.

The place is a perfect one of its kind. Two-thirds can remain on mortgage. Apply to the owner.
GEO. HUGHES, No. 198 Church-st.

STATEN ISLAND SPECIALTY.

FARMS FOR SALE.

One hundred acres, modern house and out-buildings, one mile from Port Richmond Landing.

Seventy-five acres, good dwelling and out-buildings, fine state of cultivation, with frontage on two roads, near Port Richmond.

Forty acres, near West New-Brighton Landing, good farm-house, &c., large frontage on main road to landing.

Thirty-six acres, same locality, good improvements, large frontage on two roads, beautifully located, with fine views.

One hundred and ten acres on high ground, equal distance from either ferry, splendid views.

Twenty-four acres at New-Dorp Station, Staten Island Railroad, frontage on two roads, no improvements.

Sixty-five acres, same locality, beautiful ocean views, healthy, high ground, can be subdivided advantageously.

Fifty-seven acres, near railroad station, no improvements.

One hundred and seventy-five acres, half mile from stations, a substantial dwelling and out-buildings, running from main road to the water, some splendid building sites.

Ninety acres at station, running from station to the water, elevated and healthy.

Fifty acres, same locality, beautifully situated.

TO LET,
furnished and unfurnished houses on all parts of the island. Apply to
J. M. PHELPS, No. 135 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NEAR THE VILLAGE OF West Farms, a very desirable residence for both Summer and Winter. The house has all the modern conveniences and improvements; gas, hot and cold water, bath, &c., and is in most excellent order.

The grounds—either seven or fourteen acres, as may be desired—are beautifully laid out, with large garden; plenty of fruit and fine lawn, with large forest and evergreen trees; out-buildings all in perfect condition. The situation is exceedingly accessible, being distant but five minutes' drive from Tremont, or six minutes' from Morrisania stations, on the Harlem Railroad, over good roads, or twenty minutes from Harlem steamboat, over Southern Boulevard, and but half an hour's drive from Central Park.

Will be sold on very liberal terms, furnished or unfurnished, or exchanged for good City property, together with horses, carriages, fine cows, and every variety of poultry if desired. Apply to
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, COMBINING advantages of city and country residence, within forty minutes of New-York by two double-track roads, 60 trains each way daily, at about stage fares, for sale or to let; house has 12 large rooms, wide halls, gas, bath, &c.; half acre in garden; lawn, fruit and shade trees, &c.; in most attractive part of Elizabeth, less than a mile from three depots; every way a desirable property and place of residence. For full particulars, photograph and terms, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, adjacent, or address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 235, New-York City.

FOR SALE—FINE CHANCE FOR PHYSICIAN OR PRIVATE FAMILY—Genteel, roomy, double cottage-house, 38 feet front, with piazzas and small stable, on Main-st. of beautiful village of Irvington, on Hudson, below Tarrytown; very handy to depot; lot 75 by 100; price $7,000; terms easy; half or more may remain on mortgage. Inquire of Dr. BAYLES, occupant of premises for several years, with good practice, now removing to the City.

AT PASSAIC, N. J., TWELVE MILES from New-York, a few minutes walk from either Erie Railroad or Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, a cottage of seven rooms; large bay window in parlor; good well and cistern, with over two city lots, for sale cheap, and on easy terms. For further particulars apply to C. DRAPER, No. 53 Leonard-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE and lot, in a thriving town on the border of a fine bay, twenty-five miles from the City; house two-story and basement, and nearly new. Lot 55x100 feet, with a variety of fruit and flowers; location splendid, with beautiful view of the bay. For full particulars, call on or address the owner, GEORGE MACKEY, No. 39 John-st.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES FOR SALE, varying in prices from $5,000 to $75,000; also, unimproved property, in plots to suit, at the "West End," or near the depot. Cottages to rent, furnished or unfurnished. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

Printed list giving full particulars mailed free.

STATEN ISLAND SPECIALTY.—FOR sale at Clifton, Staten Island, commodious house, fully furnished; delightfully situated; grounds from the avenue to the water. Photographs at the office of J. M. PHELPS, No. 135 Broadway.

SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J.—ONE HOUR from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; very desirable lots fronting on Main-st.; plank walk to station and plank walk in front of each lot; handsome improvements on every side; payments, $10 monthly. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., 6 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A COSEY WHITE MARBLE HOUSE for sale cheap, on Lexington-av., near 35th-st.; high stoop, with all improvements, in superb condition; only $20,000.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

HUDSON RIVER, EAST BANK, TWO hours from City, one-fourth mile from depot, beautiful views, healthy location, abundance of fruit, one-half mile river front, country-seat and 25 to 200 acres, as desired. Apply at No. 65 Warren-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON.—A desirable place two minutes walk from the Glenwood Station, Yonkers. Possession given 1st of May. For particulars apply to WM. HOLME, No. 381 West-st.

A VERMONT SLATE QUARRY, TEN acres land, houses and fixtures for sale, or exchange for City property. Address E. B., Hoffman House, or G. PARKER, Poultney, Vt.

STATEN ISLAND SPECIALTY.—FOR sale, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, five minutes from landing, cottage, house and three lots, for $3,200. J. M. PHELPS, No. 135 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HUDSON RIVER FRONTS, country-seat at Nyack; also villa sites. C. H. GREEN, Piermont, N. Y.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BLACKWELL & MARKS OFFER FOR sale the following handsome country-seats:

RIVERDALE—Elegant double frame house, all improvements, very desirable, thirty acres, $75,000.

YONKERS—Brick house, with lawn, fruit and fine river view, three acres, $32,500.

IRVINGTON—Delightful residence, improved, six acres, $50,000.

TARRYTOWN—Large frame house, all improvements, lawn, eight acres, $55,000.

TARRYTOWN—Large brick house, all improvements, five acres, $42,500.

TARRYTOWN—Large brick house, all improvements, river view, seven acres, $55,000.

SING SING—Large frame house, all improvements, landscape and river views, ten acres, $35,000.

SING SING—Elegant residence, all improvements, extended views, eight acres, $40,000.

SING SING—First-class house, splendid river views, ninety-one acres, $100,000.

MONTROSE—Large brick house, lawn, orchard, fine river and inland views, seventeen acres, $35,000.

PEEKSKILL—Elegant brick house, fruit and fine lawn, two acres, $31,000.

POUGHKEEPSIE—Large house, all improvements, fruit, fifty acres, $35,000.

POUGHKEEPSIE—Large house, all improvements, ornamental grounds, fifty acres, $35,000.

HYDE PARK—Stone mansion, river front, fruit and shade, 120 acres, $35,000.

HYDE PARK—Gothic house, all improvements, lawn and fruit, 100 acres, $35,000.

ENGLEWOOD—Cottage, all improvements, $11,000.

ENGLEWOOD—Stone house, two and a half acres, $14,000.

ENGLEWOOD—Large house and out-buildings, sixteen acres, $32,000.

NORWOOD—New house, one acre, $15,000.

NORWOOD—Handsome house, with four acres, $20,000.

NYACK—Frame house, thirty-six acres, $18,000.

NYACK—Large house, fine river view, ten acres, $20,000.

NYACK—Elegant mansion, eight acres, $78,000.

PATERSON—Large house, all improvements, thirty acres, $45,000.

PAMRAPO—Large mansion, splendid views, six acres, $65,000.

BLOOMFIELD—Large house, grove and lawn, ten acres, $22,000.

ORANGE—Large house, beautiful grounds, thirty-three acres, $23,000.

PLAINFIELD—Frame house, woodland and fruit, twenty-eight acres, $13,000.

BOUND BROOK—Frame house, lawn and fruit, two acres, $10,500.

NORTH BRANCH—Superior house, abundance of fruit, one hundred and fifteen acres, $18,500.

NEW-ROCHELLE—Brick house, garden and fruit, four acres, $27,000.

MAMARONECK—Frame house, all improvements, fifty acres, $50,000.

RYE—Frame house, all improvements, ten acres, $30,000.

STAMFORD—Frame house, in village, all improvements, fruit, &c., thirty acres, $35,000.

ROSLYN—Elegant mansion, frontage on harbor, ninety-six acres, $87,500.

NEW-DORP—Stone house, finely shaded, twenty acres, $22,500.

WHITE PLAINS—Frame house, variety of fruit, eighteen acres, $54,000.

WHITE PLAINS—Elegant mansion, lawn, shade and splendid views, one hundred and five acres, $126,000.

MORRISANIA—Frame house, all improvements, two acres, $22,000.

TREMONT—Large house, ornamental grounds, two acres, $25,000.

LAKE MAHOPAC—Frame house and out-buildings, fruit, &c., seventy acres, $7,500.

Also, several very elegant country seats, furnished and unfurnished, to rent for the season. For permits and full particulars apply to BLACKWELL & MARKS, Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-st.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

For sale—$3,000, part cash, balance can remain on bond and mortgage—or will trade for Roselle property, house with eight rooms, parlor 14 by 21 feet, dining room 12 by 15, kitchen with well and cistern water, three large bedrooms and hall bedrooms upstairs; good garret and cellar; eight minutes' walk from depot. For further particulars apply to SPAULDING COOK, Elizabeth, N. J., or address HOUSE, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A MOST DESIRABLE PLACE on the Erie Railway, six hours from New-York; good house, containing eight rooms, stable, ice-house, filled; all in perfect order and ready for immediate occupancy.

The grounds consist of six acres, well laid out, with a fine variety of ornamental and fruit trees, with flower and vegetable garden well stocked; the place is near churches of all denominations, and convenient to an academy and public school.

The situation commands a beautiful view of the Delaware Valley for over two miles, with magnificent mountain scenery, and is within five minutes' walk of depot.

Address E. P. CLARK, Deposit, Broome Co., New-York, on the premises, or HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st. Price, $12,500.

AUCTION SALES.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and Sales-room Nos. 37 and 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

LARGE SALE OF
CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY,
PEDESTALS, VASES, &c.,
BEING THE LATEST IMPORTATION OF
SIGNOR PANDOLFINI & CO., AND JUST ARRIVED FROM ITALY.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will
sell at auction, on
MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, April 3, 4 and 5, at 11 o'clock each day,
AT THEIR NEW SALES-ROOM,
NO. 39 NASSAU-ST.,
CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.,
one of the finest importations of Carrara marble statuary ever introduced in this country, comprising, in part, the works of the following well-known artists:
FEDI, GIKOMELLA, LAZZERINI,
DELMEDICO, FRANZONI, FRANCHI
AND OTHERS. ALSO
a large line of elegant marble and alabaster vases—tazzas, card-receivers, &c.
ALSO A
fine French importation of bronzes, clocks, articles of vertu, &c. The goods are now on exhibition.

BANKRUPT SALE OF CLOTH GOODS, by order of the assignee of Louis Schusler, bankrupt, on MONDAY, April 3, at 10 A. M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, by J. COLE, Auctioneer. The stock consists of large and small pieces of cloths, velvets, linens, &c., &c. Catalogues are ready, and the goods may be seen on Saturday.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

THE ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FINE gold jewelry, silver and silver-plated ware, will be continued and finished on MONDAY, April 3, commencing at 9½ A. M. precisely. The safe, show-cases, regulator, chronometer, transit, &c., at 11½ o'clock A. M., at No. 63 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Classical, Commercial, English, French and German.
No. 40 Washington-square, (south,)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL,

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

THE NOYES-PLACE BOARDING-SCHOOL—FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES, AT WALLINGFORD, CONN.—The next term will commence the 3d of April next. No school can be located in a more healthy or beautiful village. The number of pupils is small. The Principal has had great experience and success in teaching, both in the English and French languages. Address Mrs. STREET JONES, Principal.

A FIRST-CLASS SEMINARY FOR BOTH SEXES—Board, furnished room, tuition, penmanship, washing, fuel, gymnastics, $200 per year; railroad communication is now open direct from New-York and Philadelphia to the seminary. Address T. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR twelve only, at Orange, N. J.; home comforts; healthy location; easy of access; terms reasonable. Address PRINCIPAL, Post-office Box No. 152, Orange, N. J.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDing pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

SHIPPING.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

For Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City.
The United States Mail Steam-ship
TYBEE,
Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River for the above ports on SATURDAY, April 8, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The splendid sea-going side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN will leave for Lewes, Del., every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 P. M., taking passengers and freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, will leave Lewes every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For passage and freight apply at office on the pier. J. C. GIBBS, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

REGULAR EVENING LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY, at 6 o'clock; fare 50 cents, berths 50 cents; state-rooms $1. Steamers leave daily; (Saturdays excepted,) from Pier No. 44 North River, (Spring-st.) These splendid steamers connect at Albany and Troy with all railroads for the West and North. Through tickets issued and baggage checked to destination.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads: fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARTIST MATERIAL—A CARD.

Having made special arrangements with the leading European houses of Winsor & Newton, Chas. Roberson & Co., Lefranc Freres and others, I am enabled to supply the best materials for drawing and painting in oil. Water colors and pastel at the lowest prices. Catalogues sent free of charge.
WM. SCHAUS, No. 749 Broadway, New-York.

EGGS FOR SALE — FROM CHOICE breeds of Poultry. For price-list address A. REVERE, Tarrytown, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING

FIFTH-AV., NO. 251, CORNER 28TH-ST.—One suite of rooms will be vacated April 11, and one suite May 1, with private table, or to gentlemen for the Summer with board; to parties wishing to make arrangements for the year, terms would be very reasonable.

HANDSOMELY AND NEWLY FURnished suite of three or four rooms, together or separately; bath, &c., on floor; private table if desired; by season or year, at moderate terms; references exchanged. Apply at No. 46 East 21st-st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.—HANDSOME furnished rooms, with first-class board, for a gentleman and wife, or a party of gentlemen. References required.

NO. 45 WEST 22D-ST.—A SUITE OF handsome apartments on second floor with board; terms reasonable.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms over parlor floor will be vacant April 11, with or without private table; also, other suites May 1.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE obtained, one mile from depot, pleasant location, large, well-furnished rooms, with an excellent table. For further particulars address J. H. B., Box No. 10, Bedford station, Westchester County, N. Y.

CITY BOARDERS WANTED AT PORT Washington, Long Island, by EDMUND S. HYDE, near Sanders' Point.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE OF 234 LOTS
FRONTING ON
CENTRAL AND MORNINGSIDE PARKS,
8TH, 9TH AND MORNINGSIDE AVS.,
AND
108TH, 109TH, 110TH, 111TH, 112TH AND 124TH STS.

By order of the Executrix of GOUVERNEUR M. WILKINS, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. B. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction
ON TUESDAY, APRIL 4,
At 12 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,
NO. 111 BROADWAY,

By order of the Executrix of Gouverneur Morris Wilkins, deceased,

The two blocks bounded by Central Park, 110th-st., 7th-av. Boulevard, 8th-av. and 112th-st.

The two blocks bounded by Central Park, (8th-av.,) Morningside-av., 108th and 110th sts., nine lots north-west corner of 8th-av. and 111th-st, twenty-seven lots on 9th-av and 124th-st.

The above-described property, fronting on and having extensive views of Central and Morningside Parks, and being intersected by three main avenues, possesses not only a great present value, but also a prospective one, the extent of which can hardly be estimated.

Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Printed abstracts of title will be furnished free of charge.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., and of S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER, Esq., No. 182 Grand-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., BY ORDER OF JAMES BLAKE, EXECUTOR OF JOHN McINTOSH.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 5, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, NO. 245.—Three-story brick dwelling, 19x40 feet, party wall east side; lot 19x92 feet.

WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, NO. 247.—Three-story brick-front double building, 37.11x32.10 feet, party wall east side; lot 37.11x92 feet.

WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, NO. 232.—Four story brick store and dwelling on front and three-story frame building on rear of lot, 25.9x103.3.

WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, NOS. 234, 236 AND 238.—Three three-story frame buildings on front and three-story brick buildings on rear of plot, 54.3 feet front, 72 feet rear by 103 3 feet deep.

WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, NO. 240.—Three-story brick-front house, 22.3x40 feet, lot about 80 feet deep, subject to right of way through alley till expiration of adjoining lease.

WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, NOS. 242 AND 244.—Sixteen years' lease of plot of ground 44.7x103.3 feet, with brick front and rear buildings; ground rent $425.

WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, NO. 246.—Eighteen years' lease of lot 25x103.3, with brick front and rear buildings; ground rent $240 per annum.

WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, NOS. 248 AND 250.—Seventeen years' lease of plot 50x103.3 feet, with brick front and rear buildings; ground rent $480 per annum.

WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, NOS. 252 AND 254.—Eighteen years' lease of plot 50x103.3 feet, with brick front and rear buildings; ground rent $480 per annum.

Terms of sale for real estate, 10 per cent. on day of sale; 50 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for three years; balance in thirty days. On leasehold property, ten per cent. on day of sale, balance on assignment of leases. For maps, &c., apply to the attorneys, Messrs. GLEASON & BABCOCK, Nos. 7 and 9 Warren-st., or to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court, for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JULIUS A. ROBINSON, a bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 15th day of March, 1871, the subscriber will, on the 4th day of April, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Reunion Hotel, on 42d-st., in the City of New-York, sell the property of the bankrupt consisting of all the property mortgaged by a chattel mortgage made by A. D. Lavelette to James E. Shaw, Dec. 1, 1866, covering a quantity of household furniture:

All the property mortgaged under the chattel mortgage made by Julius A. Robinson to said James E. Shaw, dated Feb. 1, 1870.

All the property mortgaged under the mortgage made by Julius A. Robinson to John M. Matthews on or about Aug. 10, 1870.

All the property transferred by Julius A. Robinson, or by him and Frederick R. Naehr to James E. Shaw, under certain bills of sale.

All other personal property of said Julius A. Robinson.

All the interest of the said Julius A. Robinson in the lease of the Reunion Hotel, in 42d-st., in said City of New-York.

All the interest of the said Julius A. Robinson in the lease of the property known as Nos. 641 and 643 4th-av., in the City of New-York, the last two parcels being known as the Park-avenue Hotel.

Dated New-York, March 31, 1871.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal.

ROBERTS & McGUIRE, Auctioneers.

A.—SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARtition.

ROBERTS & McGUIRE
will sell at auction, on
MONDAY, April 3, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon,
at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., referee,

Three lots, with the buildings thereon, on the south-east corner of 10th-av. and 156th-st.; size 25 by 100 feet each.

Three lots, with the buildings thereon, on the north side of 150th-st., commencing 300 feet west of 9th-av.; size 25 by 98 feet each.

One lot on the north-west corner of 8th-av. and 98th-st.; size 25.2 by 100 feet.

The four-story basement and cellar brick house and lot, known as No. 344 West 23d-st.

Messrs. VOSE & McDANIEL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.
ALSO,

The four-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 599 Hudson-st., running through to Greenwich-st., and known as No. 785.

Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 87 Cedar-st.

WM. R. ROBERTS, Auctioneer.

BY ROBERTS & MAGUIRE.
No. 87 Cedar-st., corner of Broadway.
TUESDAY, April 4,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Positive sale of the splendid three-story basement and cellar high-stoop brown-stone house,
NO. 218 EAST 124TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV.

It is beautifully frescoed, contains all improvements and is in first-rate condition; is 21 feet wide; lot 21x100 11-12 feet. It is situated in the most finely-built block in Harlem, convenient to cars, boat, &c. Sixty per cent. of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage, at the option of the purchaser.

ADJOURNED EXECUTORS' SALE by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, April 4, at 3 P. M., on the premises of the estate of R. L. Jaques, deceased, of two cottages and a desirable residence, situated on Oakland-av., Prospect and Waverley sts., Hudson City, Jersey City Heights. The cottages contain each seven rooms, and the large house has twelve rooms; with seven lots of land well improved and shaded. Maps and particulars can be had of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

JAMES A. FLEURY, Auctioneer, No. 10 Pine-st.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, TUESDAY, April 4, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
FOURTEEN DESIRABLE LOTS,
Located at Van Wyck-av. Station, one half mile west of Jamaica, Long Island.

One hundred and fifty yards from depot; seven miles from Brooklyn ferries. Three steam railroads, twenty-eight minutes running time.

Several fine residences within two blocks of these lots. Sale peremptory, and no restrictions. Terms—Fifty per cent. of purchase money can remain.

JAMES A. FLEURY, Auctioneer, No. 10 Pine-st.

THE GUNTHER ESTATE, Situated in the Village of Jamaica, L. I., will be SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, April 4, at 12 o'clock, noon. This fine estate has been occupied by its owner fifty years, is one of the finest country-seats on Long Island, situated on high ground, overlooking the village and surrounding country; mansion large, Mansard roof, conservatory, out-buildings, &c.; eight acres of land, large garden, orchard and grove. Sale peremptory. Terms liberal.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
MONDAY, APRIL 3, THE NERVOUS MAN
and THE UNFINISHED GENTLEMAN.
TUESDAY, BIRTH.
WEDNESDAY, THE RIVALS.
THURSDAY, THE NERVOUS MAN
and THE UNFINISHED GENTLEMAN.
FRIDAY, THE RIVALS.
SATURDAY MATINEE,
THE NERVOUS MAN
and THE UNFINISHED GENTLEMAN.
SATURDAY NIGHT, BIRTH.
Foote's great Comedy of
THE LIAR,
is in rehearsal, and will be produced with every attention to CAST, SCENERY and COSTUMES.
In preparation, an entirely
NEW COMEDY
by W. S. Gilbert, Esq., now playing with the greatest success in London, entitled
RANDALL'S THUMB.
ROSEDALE
is also in preparation and to be presented for the first time in four years.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
SECOND
AND
LAST
WEEK
OF
JEZEBEL.
SECOND AND LAST
JEZEBEL MATINEE
SATURDAY NEXT
at 1½.

MONDAY NIGHT, April 11, Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS, the very famous comedian, will make his first appearance at this theatre in the comedies of MARRIED FOR MONEY and PATTER vs. CLATTER, which will be produced with all the aids of NEW SCENERY and PERFECT CASTS. Box-books will open TUESDAY A. M., April 5.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

IMMEDIATE AND POSITIVE SUCCESS
of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S
ORIGINAL DRAMA,
entitled
HORIZON,
presented with complete scenic and panoramic effects.
A complete cast, including
G. L. FOX and Miss AGNES ETHEL.
Matinees every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, commencing at 2 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL.

No. 585 Broadway.

Commencing MONDAY, April 3, and subsequently until further notice, Satsuma's Royal JAPANESE TROUPE, Introducing twenty star artists of both sexes, acrobats, jugglers, equilibrists and posturers. Positively their first appearance in this City since their departure from the theatre of the GRAND TYCOON, YEDDO.

Their repertoire consists of 300 different acts original with themselves.

The public are assured most positively that not a single member of this organization has ever appeared in New-York.

Admission—Orchestra, $1; parquette, 75 cents; gallery, 50 cents; private boxes, $6. Box office open from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M. Sale of seats will commence on THURSDAY, March 30.

Grand "Jap" Matinee SATURDAY, at 2.

LITTLE OLLIE GOLDSMITH WILL give his fourth dramatic entertainment on TUESDAY EVENING, April 4, at CHICKERING HALL, 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Tickets for sale at Goldsmith's Writing College, 40 East 14th-st.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

LECTURES.

DR. LORD'S LAST LECTURE.
In Association Hall, MONDAY, at 11½,
DANIEL WEBSTER.
In Brooklyn, TUESDAY, at 3,
LOUIS XIV.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis B. Brown, Esq.
DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 100 Broadway, New-York.
Refer by permission to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
NO. 182 GRAND-ST.
The management of estates a specialty.
Rents, interest and dividends collected.

WARD & OGDEN,
BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.,
UNION-SQUARE.
The place for bargains in brown-stone houses, from $12,000 to $100,000, in first-class locations.

FIFTH-AV. AND CENTRAL PARK LOTS.—We would call the attention of investors, capitalists and gentlemen desirous of securing plots of lots, or sites for private residences, to those we are now offering in the vicinity of and facing the Park.

In view of the limited number of the choice corner and other lots in that locality, a few of which are now offered for sale, we would especially ask from those who intend building or purchasing, an inspection of our list.

We also offer a good selection of Madison-av. and street lots, singly or in plots.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

THORNTON M. RODMAN,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
No. 713 Broadway.
Offers for let or lease:

The store and dwelling at the north-east corner of 6th-av. and Waverley-place; will give three years' lease; rent, $1,800; NO LIQUOR.

Store and dwelling No. 394 Water-st.; three years' lease; rent, $700 per annum.

UNIVERSITY-PLACE AND 9TH-ST., NORTH-EAST CORNER.—For sale or to lease, the 3-story English basement brown-stone building, size 50x63, known as No. 21 University-place, with private stable and large court-yard, together with No. 33 East 9th-st., in the rear, size 27x64x92, whole plot being 50x150 feet; can be readily altered into piano or furniture warerooms; a favorable opportunity to secure a choice location. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LEASE FOR A term of years of property on Broadway, between Liberty and Fulton sts.; the building is an elegant one, five stories in height, with basement and sub-basement, about 28x105; is fully rented to good tenants, yielding about fifty per cent.; the opportunity of getting such a profitable lease of a prominent building is rare, and is for sale only because the lessee desires to visit Europe. Address R. H., Box No. 3,208 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A TWO-STORY AND basement brick house in East 118th-st., No. 525; has gas, bath, water, and water-closets, wash-tubs, range, heater, &c., and is pleasantly situated and convenient to the Harlem boats; eighty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage if desired. Apply on the premises, or at No. 17 Warren-st.
JOHN R. NELSON.

A PRIME INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE—On University-place, near Union-square, a four-story brick and brown-stone (corner) house, 24.6x75x100, and very valuable for business purposes; only $25,000; ground rent, $200 per annum.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FOR SALE — THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone house No. 267 Madison-av.; built expressly for the owner, and finished in best manner, (rose-wood and black walnut;) superior order; at a low figure; with or without stable; on 39th-st., near Madison-av. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A.—FORTY-SECOND-ST., ADJOINING 5TH-AV.—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 21x55x100 feet; leasehold for sale, furnished or unfurnished. Also, a revised list of houses for sale. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A HOUSE NEAR 5TH-AV.—FOR SALE, cheap, in 41st-st.; brick and brown stone; 32.6 feet front; in prime order; hall running through the centre; price only $27,500. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

BUY THIS HOUSE—BROWN STONE, high stoop, 18.9x50x100 in West 42d-st., (wide,) near 8th-av., elegantly frescoed, with improvements; price only $16,750. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

A BARGAIN NEAR RESERVOIR PARK.—For sale in West 41st-st. four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, 20x50x100; in prime order; only $25,000. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FORTY-THIRD-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 6TH-AV.—For sale, a most desirable four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, 25x55x98.9, in complete order; a convenient location. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE LOW, IF SOLD IN A FEW days, if not will be rented, No. 118 West 23d-st., 25x100 feet; house three rooms deep, four stories; terms very easy. S. EDDY, No. 191 Broadway, office Brooklyn Insurance Co.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., NEAR 42D-ST.—A valuable property, 51x100 feet, with large and first-class buildings, suitable for a club or public institution; price $140,000; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE OR TO LET—Price $6,500; well located; forty minutes from City Hall; two stories, attic and basement; in first-rate order; furniture for sale. Apply to GEO. W. WAYRE, No. 41 Park-row, Room No. 2.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—NO. 107 East 28th-st. Apply on the premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—SCHERMERHORN-st., No. 222, 20x42 and 100 feet, three-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone house; fourteen rooms, finished first-class; black-walnut vestibule, plate-glass windows, newell seven feet high, seven marble mantels, eight wash-basins, two water-closets, beautiful bath-room, kitchen finished in black walnut and ash, water in cellar, vault under side-walk, cemented cellar, house in thorough order; terms easy. Can be seen from 8 to 10 A. M., and after 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE HANDsome three-story brown-stone house, in Greene-av., near Classon-av.; all improvements; price low; terms easy. Apply to WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 203 Montague-st.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A large first-class three-story house on Willow-st., in complete order. Apply to S. HONDLOW, Montgomery-st., Brooklyn.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING CLASSES
For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK BUT TWO
of the engagement of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear each evening
(except Wednesday)
as BERTUCCIO,
in Tom Taylor's tragedy of
THE FOOL'S REVENGE,
with
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as DELL AQUILLA.
WEDNESDAY EVENING
AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as PHIDIAS and RAPHAEL,
in THE MARBLE HEART.
Next week,
MR. BOOTH............as............RICHELIEU.
Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music store, No. 711 Broadway.
In preparation and shortly to be produced,
A WINTER'S TALE.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

LAST APPEARANCES
of
THE LINGARDS.
The great musical extravaganza,
PLUTO.
MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

L. B. LENT..........14th-st..........Director.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½. EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF CIRCUS SEASON!
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF CIRCUS SEASON!
SECOND WEEK in America of the
WONDERFUL
CYNOCEPHALUS!
An animal of the largest baboon species, that rides a clever and ludicrous act, leaping banners and balloons in imitation of the greatest circus riders, and rivals them all in profound salutations to the audience.
Mlle. CAROLINE ROLLAND,
The greatest bare-back equestrienne that the world has ever produced.
GEORGE DONALD,
CHAMPION BARE-BACK, SOMERSAULT AND PIROUETTE RIDER.
THE LEVANTINE BROTHERS,
Gymnasts of unapproachable artistic skill.
THE CHAMPION LEAPERS,
ALLEN, ROSE, AND R. W. BESWICK.
THE CLOWNS,
JULIAN KENT AND JOE PENTLAND.

EUROPEAN EXCURSION.

Excursion to Scotland, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, June 1. Procure information from AUGUST PETERSOHN, Manager, No. 3 Bowling-green.

THE GEORGE T. TRIMBLE ASSOCIATION, composed of the former pupils of old Public School No. 7, Chrystie-st., under the Principalship of Stephen R. Kirby, William P. Lyon, John W. Ketcham and Wm. H. Benck, will give their annual dinner on TUESDAY EVENING, April 11, 1871, at St. James' Hotel, Broadway and 26th-st. Tickets can be had on application to ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

$1,250 PER ANNUM RENT.

I offer two of my houses in 3d-st., corner of 7th-av., Brooklyn, to rent, for the very low price of $1,250 a year, to desirable parties. These houses are 22x50, brown stone, four stories, high stoops, and cost over $22,000 each to build, being done in the most elegant and thorough manner. This is the lowest rent in Brooklyn.
F. F. THOMPSON,
National Currency Bank, New-York.

COUNTRY-SEAT TO LET OR FOR sale, on Passaic River, New-Jersey, opposite Rutherford Park, ten miles from City; most charming and picturesque place on river, having private water front along the entire lawn of ten acres; cottage, twelve rooms; out-buildings, garden, old forest and fruit trees; lawn cuts $100 worth of hay; boating, bathing, fishing; Wall-st. within an hour by railroad; depot half mile from place; possession immediately; rent, $800. Also, fine large house in Italian style, with tower, sixteen rooms, twenty acres lawn; private water front; garden, fruit, stables; rent, $1,400. Apply at No. 25 West 26th-st., between 9 and 1.

HAVERSTRAW.—A FIRST-CLASS three-story brick house to let for the season; piazza, first and second story; water, gas and heater; shade and fruit trees; carriage-house attached; communications by boat and rail three times daily; splendid view of the Hudson. For particulars address McB., Box No. 115 *Times* Office, or A. GOLDSMITH, Haverstraw, N. Y.

TO LET—AT WESTCHESTER, THE COUNtry residence situated on the corner of the Williamsbridge and Boston post-roads, known as the Spencer-place, (about a mile from Williamsbridge Station,) consisting of a large house, gardener's lodge, stable, and large garden. Apply at No. 63 Walker-st.

STATEN ISLAND SPECIALTY.—To let, at New-Brighton, five minutes from Landing, one of the most attractive places on the north shore, large grounds, fruits, garden, stables, &c. Also, at New-Brighton, on the Terrace, a furnished house with all the conveniences. Apply to J. M. PHELPS, No. 135 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT FULL-SIZED HANDsomely-furnished four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling on East 41st-st., near 5th-av.; also, two in West 47th-st., near 5th-av.; also, a revised list of furnished houses to let.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

TO RENT—ON BOWDEN-AV., SOUTH BERgen, N. J., four houses, three stories high, water and range in kitchen; good neighborhood; cars run every ten minutes; rent $450. Inquire at No. 1 Belmont-place, or New-York and Troy steam-boat Company's pier, No. 44 North River.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.—A physician occupying a first-class brown-stone house in 47th-st., near 6th-av., desires to let it to a private family of adults, reserving to himself office and chamber, to be furnished; rent, $1,400. Address REPUBLIC, No. 409 Broadway.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON Park, to rent, several villas, one furnished; stables, gardens, lawns, shade-trees, all modern conveniences, delightfully located, near ferry, 35 minutes of Wall-st. HAMILTON, No. 261½ Broadway, or No. 92 Front-st.

AN EXTRA LARGE DWELLING TO let, furnished or unfurnished, in West 11th-st., near Broadway; moderate rent; twenty-three rooms; also, revised list of unfurnished houses to let.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

HEAD-QUARTERS FOR FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES.—To let, in desirable locations, at reduced rentals, for private or boarding occupancy.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

UNIVERSITY-PLACE, NEAR 8TH-ST.—Furnished house to let or for sale; three-story high-stoop brick, full size, in perfect order, and completely furnished. Apply to J. M. PHELPS, No. 135 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET ON Murray Hill, 100 feet from 5th-av.—Four story, high stoop, brown stone, with steam heater, burglar alarm, billiard-table, all in complete order, to a private family only. Address Post-office Box No. 416.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND HIGH stoop brick house, with garden-lot adjoining, being the tenth house west of Boulevard-place, (10th-av.,) on north side of 69th-st. Inquire of ROBERT L. BROWN, No. 120 Broadway.

TO LET—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, ONE MILE from depot, elegant residence; spacious, with furnace, range, all conveniences; tenant-house, coach-house; five acres, finely fruited; capital location.
JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, 18 rooms, genteely located; rent $350 per month and board of three adults; references required. Inquire at No. 367 West 31st-st.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house to let; all modern improvements; good neighborhood; rent $900. Inquire of C. O. BILLINGS, No. 338 East 41st-st.

AN ITALIAN VILLA AT RUTHERFURD Park; high ground, fine views, well shaded, near station, completely furnished; rent $1,000. J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, No. 10 Pine-st.

EAST CHESTER.—TO LET OR LEASE, near two railroad depots, a farm with large house and two cottages and out-buildings. Apply at No. 103 Fulton-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET — THE FIRST-FLOOR, FRENCH flat, with all modern improvements, No. 342 6th-av. Also, basement of same building. Apply to R. P. BERRIEN, No. 135 Laurens-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKlyn, located in Pacific-st.; will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to HENRY BREWER, No. 78 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER AT STAMford, Conn., a furnished house with stable, ice and green houses, gas, water and every convenience. Inquire of S. W. COE, at H. B. Claflin & Co.'s

TO LET—THE COMFORTABLE DWELLING-house, corner 5th-av. and 78th-st. Inquire of A. L. BROWN, No. 291 Broadway.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

OFFICE TO RENT TO A PHYSICIAN—In West 27th-st., near Broadway, with or without use of reception-room, from the 1st of May. References given and required. Immediate arrangement is desired. Address Mrs. B. T., Box No. 1,300 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—AT NO. 254 BROADWAY, OPPOsite City Hall, a finished, light, dry basement, 25x70, inviting entrance, well adapted for a stationer, or dealer in clothes, shoes, &c. Apply to Home Life Insurance Company.

LOFTS TO LET—THE FOUR FINE lofts in the first-class building, No. 11 Barclay-st., near Broadway. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to JOHN A. BALESTIER, 35 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—NEAR BROADWAY, four lofts, 25x100 feet, together or separate; lighted on all sides; rent reduced. Apply on the premises, No. 90 White-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT IN THE NINTH WARD—Part of a house suitable for a small private family. Address M. O., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

PAINTED AND STAINED GLASS.

A LOST ART RESTORED.

Mediaeval and Modern Glass Pictures—The Art in the United States—Details of Its Practice, Development and Present Condition—Leading Artists in New-York and Brooklyn—Orders on Hand, &c., &c.

When in our schoolboy days the question was put to us, "What were the wonders of the ancient world?" we could answer pretty glibly, but when we were pumblechooked with "And what are the lost arts?" we invariably stumbled, and are to this day quite hazy as to what they were, and whether they were seven or seventy. Even at that early age we had the idea that now and again one or the other of them must be in process of rediscovery, and so their number must be gradually diminishing. Later we made up our minds that the malleable glass shown to the Emperor TIBERIUS, which could be thrown on the ground and not be broken, (for which discovery the ingenious patentee had his head cut off,) was simply India-rubber, that Tyrian dye was one of the aniline colors, and that the *garum* was nothing else but Worcestershire sauce. Nevertheless, with this early skepticism in regard to the majority of these lost arts, we held on for a long time to the belief that stained and painted glass, so far as applied to church decorations, was one of them; nor were we very far from wrong, for only during the last thirty years has this noble art been brought to life again.

How long ago stained glass was used for ecclesiastical adornment has not been very definitely settled. There are churches of the seventh century now extant with their glass windows, the latter, however, probably placed there several centuries later. Very certainly the glass windows of the Abbey of Tegernsee, in Bavaria, belong to the tenth century, and it is probable that about a century before this glass windows, glorious with all the prismatic lights, streamed forth their many colored hues on the heads of the worshippers. French windows of the eleventh and twelfth century are plenty, these last ones exhibiting all the magnificence of the art. Sometime in the thirteenth century, toward the close of it, the early treatment where small figures were only used, became more fully developed and resulted in the adoption of a larger style. Forms of saints approaching nearer to life size were used. Of course, the drawing of the figures was the same, treated in that conventional manner, copied from the early illuminated missals. In France this art was carried to its greatest excellence, and the work of the twelfth century in the Cathedral of Chartres displays to this day the brilliant conceptions of that period. There, strange to say, the art came to a stand-still, and in the sixteenth century it suddenly seemed to have been forgotten, so much so that BERNARD DE PALISSY, in 1580, speaks in regretful words of its downfall. Certainly it is to France, perhaps much to VICTOR HUGO, by his *Notre Dame de Paris*, that we owe the *renaissance* of this art. In 1840, LOUIS PHILIPPE gave the first orders for certain windows in the Church of Eu, and such eminent artists as INGRES and DELACROIX made the cartoons. Of course, the art would have been impossible without the studies of distinguished chemists, who, by careful analysis found out how the old glasses were colored. Notable among the many who devoted their talents to this branch of science was BROGNART, who soon added innumerable new tints and shades, so that art and science, working hand in hand, in an incalculable short period of time, once more raised glass painting to all its old distinction.

There is even a strange romance about this substance glass which is worth recording. Exactly, as the art of staining glass was apparently lost until almost yesterday. So were the methods employed to make those beautiful glasses of Venice forgotten. Those dainty forms, with all their graceful twists and turns, all delicately embroidered with various colored glasses, were things of a long gone past age. Treasured in cabinets, worth far more than their weight in gold, they were the delight of the bric-a-bracists. But Venice made them no more. Save some wretched beads used but sparingly in the Levant, Venice had no glass worth even a passing mention. Some ten years ago, however, by dint of hard work, by the help of some lingering traditions still left among the workmen, an endeavor was made to resuscitate the art, and lo! today they make, on the Island of Murano, close to Venice, these fragile fabrics once more, and they fully rival, if not surpass, the productions of three centuries ago. They have even done more. They have thrown life again into that glorious art of mosaics, and now pictures as brilliant and as lasting as those of St. Mark's are made. We regret that in the United States we have no examples of this work, and it is to us a matter of surprise that no one of our architects have as yet introduced it into the many shrines they are constructing.

In the United States, glass staining, with the production of windows for religious purposes, as a serious art, hardly dates back for more than eighteen years. But perhaps no branch of art has been more fully developed. The process of making the pictures is, of course, the same in all the ateliers. The only difference lies in the manner of treatment. In opposition to the purely mediaeval style, with its conventionalisms of form and decoration, there is the modern or Munich style, and perhaps what is quite as good, a middle stage, where the proper form of the figure is given, free from the attenuations of the older periods, the decorations still, however, following closely in their feeling the designs of the eleventh and twelfth centuries. The art required to make good pictures is very great. Differing from painted figures, certain mechanical arrangements have to be cared for, which at the first glance would apparently seem to cramp the work—we mean the setting of the many parts of the picture in the lead fastenings. The method of constructing the picture may be thus briefly described: The cartoon having been drawn, which requires a special skill, all effects of distance being discarded, and the efforts of the artist being to have everything as much as possible in the foreground, the various colors to be used in the draperies are carefully studied. This having been determined, pieces of glass of various hues are selected, and are cut the exact size with the diamond. These are then all combined like the puzzle games, and placed on a glass where they are cemented. Then a special artist puts in the various shades, the faces, the patterns of the stuffs and the many details. The colors employed are mostly oxydes of various metals, not of such a degree of fusibility that they will run before the glass they are put on is affected by the heat. Each piece then having been painted, is placed in a furnace of a peculiar nature and heated. The color remains in the glass, as a positive enamel, obstructing the light if necessary, or in other cases imparting a new tint to the glass. The color is applied either front or back of the picture as effect or convenience dictates. Sometimes a single bit of glass goes into the furnace a dozen times. The glass itself or the patch-work of the picture, if we may use the expression, is of a special nature. Some tints have to be of a natural sombre color, and for this purpose the glass is made with an uneven surface, so as to diffuse the light, and so tone down its brilliancy, and is known as sanded glass. Two kinds of glass are also used, one called "flashed," and the other pot glass. The flashed glass is made by combining together in the plate, a layer of colored glass superposed in one of clear glass. This allows the artist to bite off with acid the color on one side, and to have that portion transparent, which can be either left for a brilliant light, or be colored with some other tint. Pot glass is glass of one color throughout. When all the pieces are perfect, the *dujecta membra* are brought together and carefully joined with lead ashes, which are afterward soldered, and to make the whole water-tight, a cement of mastic is forced into the joints. This point in regard to the proper leading of the picture, is a most important one, as where they occur there is an absolute want of transmitted light—they appear as black lines. This helps wonderfully to throw out the figures and strengthen the outlines, though their too frequent use tends to mar and break up the effects. Here lies somewhat of the skill of the artist. In a well executed picture, these necessities of the art, we mean the leaded lines, conventional though they may be, are most pleasing, and when the proper combination of colors is struck, the effects are startling. Nowhere can be as well seen those magical powers of colors, where the hues seem absolutely to recede away back in the picture, giving prominence to the figures, while the ruby reds seem ever inclined to come forward. One revels in these varied tones, and one cannot look at them save in a reverential mood. The process of completing a picture is a long one; months must pass before one is finished, and a picture of ten feet by twenty window may take six months before it is perfected. Strange changes take place when glass is exposed a long time to the air, and perhaps some of the softer tones belonging to peculiar windows many centuries old may be owing to this atmospheric influence; but science in the laboratory is following fast, endeavoring to find even these passing shades, and every day this glorious art is getting nearer to perfection. One peculiarity about these pictures is, that such a stained window as would do for an English shrine, is hardly adapted for a church in the United States. The reason is a simple one. Here our lights are brighter, our sun more vivid, and the picture made for English skies would be too loud and glaring for us. We therefore necessarily tone down our pictures somewhat more than they do in Europe.

Grace Church was, perhaps the first which used any decorations of this kind of decided merit. If we are not mistaken, the art was so little known then, that a workshop was made on the grounds for its preparation. Since that time hardly any of our churches are without these windows, and we hear every day of new memorial windows in process of construction. With few exceptions all religious denominations use stained glass. Some except the figures, but adopt the various religious emblems, and even our Israelitish friends adorn their windows with this beautiful art. New-York possesses several establishments of undoubted merit, and Brooklyn has one, all producing works of such excellence that it would be invidious to give special prominence to any one of them.

On visiting the atelier of Mr. SHARP, we noted the following works now in hand, and in process of completion: Windows for the Church of the Trinity, at Pittsburg; for the Ascension, at Zambia College, Ohio; for the Methodist University, at Middletown; for the Ascension, at Staten Island; for a church at Red Wing, Minn.; and for one at St. Croix, W. I.; one for Nebraska, one for Rochester, and perhaps as strange as any, one for far-distant Japan, to decorate the church of the American residents there. At Messrs. MORGAN & BROTHERS, we saw a finely-drawn cartoon of the Ascension, now in hand for the Church of St. Mary, at Selina, and work going on for windows for Lawrence, Mass.; for the Church of St. Rose de Lima, of Cannon-street, New-York; for a church at New-Bedford, for Port Henry, for Whitehall, for Reading, Penn., and for Paterson, N. J. In Brooklyn we found the well-known establishment of Messrs. FREDERICK & BROTHER moved to very spacious and commodious quarters, in order to accommodate their much-increased business. The proprietors, artists themselves of distinguished merit, medalists of the School of Arts at Metz, and pupils of the celebrated MARESCHAL, to whom the regeneration of this noble art is mainly due, exhibited to us work in process of completion of the greatest excellence. Notably among the various orders were twelve windows for the Washington Irving Church at Tarrytown. These are memorial windows with the following subjects: Elijah, Nathaniel, Job, Moses, Joseph, Jacob, Isaac, Abraham and Jesus in the garden. These gentlemen have just completed the windows of St. Thomas and of St. Anns. Perhaps the glass paintings of St. Thomas are among the finest specimens of the art in the United States. They have yet to finish some very fine windows for Buenos Ayres, South America. The following glass-paintings are now in hand: windows for St. Alphonsus, New-York City; for a church in Taunton, Mass.; for a Babtist church in Albany; for Grace Church, New-Haven; for the Congregational Church in the same city; for Franklin, Tenn.; two memorial windows for Boston; for St. Johns Stamford, Conn.; and for Guyons Church, Brooklyn, L. I.

For the labor and skill necessary to produce works of this high order, which are so lasting, the prices asked are by no means large. A handsome window with large figures, with highly decorative borders, ten feet by twenty-two, will cost from $1,400 to $2,000. Contracts of from $6,000 to $8,000 are not uncommon. The amount paid to New-York and Brooklyn by our churches throughout the country is exceedingly large, and the demand is rapidly increasing. This is due not only to the excellence of the work, but also to the price, for in both of these respects we hold our own, when compared with foreign work.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

That excellent veteran organization the "Old Guard," Major George W. McLean, had a very full and pleasant meeting on Monday night at their rooms, No. 907 Broadway. Several new members were elected, and the Committee on the Anniversary Parade and Celebration made a most favorable report in regard to its prospects. At the conclusion of the business meeting the company was hospitably entertained by Mr. Gershom B. Smith, who was one of the founders of and an officer in the old City Guard, under Capt. McArdle, nearly thirty years ago. The reunion proved a very enjoyable one, and good speeches were made by a number of the Old Guard, in which pleasant reminiscences of military service in the ranks of the Light Guard and the City Guard were rehearsed to willing ears, reviving in the minds of all cherished recollections of their youthful days, when the National Guard was only a dream of the future.

Capt. Bird W. Spencer, Chairman; Lieut. A. P. Bacon, Sergts. George W. Palfrey, J. W. S. Aspell, J. V. Robertson, and Private T. J. C. Richardson, the Committee having charge of the first annual parade and celebration of the organization of Company K, Ninth Regiment, have decided on the following programme: The command will assemble at the armory on Wednesday evening, April 12, in full-dress uniform, at 7½ o'clock, with invited guests from other companies to the extent of five from each. The line of march will be down Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, through Fourteenth-street to Broadway, around Union-square to and through Fourteenth-street to Fifth-avenue, up Fifth-avenue to Thirty-fourth-street, to Madison-avenue, down Madison-avenue to Twenty-third-street, through Twenty-third-street to place of serenade. During the serenade the command will be drawn up in line, arms stacked, and at "in place rest." After the serenade line will be formed behind stacks, and the command will return to the armory to dismiss.

On Wednesday evening next the Forty-seventh Regiment, of Brooklyn, will assemble for drill and review, at the armory, admission to the drill-room being had by ticket. The evening will close by a promenade concert by the band.

The Montgomery Guards, of Boston, have received a challenge from the City Guards, Tiger Battalion, to compete with them for the champion colors, which the former command now hold.

General orders No. 3, series of 1871, issued from Second Brigade Head-quarters, approving the proceedings, findings and sentences of the Brigade Court-martial convened by general orders No. 11, series of 1870, of which Col. Frank W. Sterry, Sixth Infantry, was President, have been countermanded, and the proceedings, findings and sentences of the Court are disapproved, by order of Col. Conkling, commanding the brigade.

The active and honorary members of Company E, Ninth Regiment, Massachusetts, known as "the Wolf Tone Guard," visited the residence of their commander, Capt. Strachan, in Chelsea, Wednesday evening, and presented him with an elegant sword, sash and belt. O'Connor's Band accompanied the visitors, who were hospitably entertained.

The Attorney-General has been directed by the Governor to devote attention to the Yard imprisonment case. The trial will be held during the present month.

The seventh annual reception of Company D, Eighth Regiment, will take place on Monday evening, the 10th inst., at Lyric Hall, Sixth-avenue and Forty-second-street, when a grand time is anticipated. Capt. John Penberthy and his company propose to renew their success of former years, and are accordingly making great efforts. They request military guests to appear in uniform.

Col. Fisk has been in nominal command of the Ninth Regiment for a year, and the fact elicits considerable comment, as all the grand measures promised for the benefit of the organization are yet in the prospective, the Prince of Erie having proved a bird in the bush as to results. Now that the warm weather is coming, the members of the Erie Guard are preparing for the ensuing Summer campaign, as the regiment is to capture Long Branch and lay siege to Boston. Remembering Admiral Fisk's zeal in mustering his command on the day of the Fall elections, it is probable that "Boss" Tweed will head the subscriptions for the forthcoming campaign of the Ninth. Recruiting for "honorary members," value $100, is also becoming brisk, though the trap is too well known for any old birds to be caught by it.

The encampment project of the Seventh Regiment bids fair to carry the day, and we understand that Quartermaster Weed is already calculating the cost of transportation and the best method of feeding his hungry comrades. Mr. Weed is in his element when the Seventh is on the move, and missed his vocation during the war. Seriously speaking, the movement looking toward a regular Summer encampment is being taken up in good earnest, and as nearly all the leading members of the Seventh—officers and men—are in favor of the idea, it is safe to say that the regiment will enter on camp life in July. The question will be definitely settled in a few days.

On Monday evening Company K, of the Ninth Regiment, elected Second Lieut. A. P. Bacon First Lieutenant, and Quartermaster-Sergt. James A. Mulligan Second Lieutenant, vice Bacon, promoted.

Already we hear of brigade field days, and it is probable that nearly all of the brigades in this City will appear on review at Tompkins-square in the month of May.

The recent circular of the Adjutant-General, specifying the required strength of active commands, and announcing the probabilities of disbandment, has resulted in a decided effort to increase enlistments in the individual commands.

Company F, Fifty-fifth Regiment, gave a masquerade reception on Monday evening last, at their armory, in Third-avenue. The rooms were handsomely and effectively decorated, and the assemblage of masks and costumes very amusing. As was to be expected, the affair passed off in a most agreeable manner, and the guests were hugely delighted with the entertainment.

A full-dress promenade concert will be given by the officers and members of the Seventh Regiment on Thursday evening, the 13th inst., at the Academy of Music. The affair will be under the direction of Major George Moore Smith, Quartermaster R. M. Weed and Lieut. James C. Abrams, the Music Committee of the Board of Officers. The concert will commence at 8 o'clock P. M. and conclude at 10; dancing will then commence and be continued until 1 o'clock A. M. The price of tickets will be $5, to admit a gentleman and ladies. The number of tickets is limited, as it is desirable that they should be taken, as far as possible, by the active and veteran members of the regiment. By reason of the faithful and distinguished services of the Seventh Regiment Band, under the direction of C. S. Grafulla, for a period of over eleven years, it has been decided that the proceeds, after deducting expenses of this concert, shall be for the benefit of the members of the band. Members of the regiment are requested to appear in full uniform; veteran members are requested to wear the badge of the Association; citizens will attend in full dress. The right to occupy the boxes at the Academy on the evening of the concert will be disposed of at auction, at the armory, on Thursday, April 6, at 8 o'clock P. M.

The Virginia Militia bill having passed the General Assembly, efforts are now being made for the formation of several volunteer companies of infantry and artillery in Richmond. The Howitzers and Blues will probably be at once reorganized and recommissioned. Virginia is entitled to about 2,000 stand of arms from the United States Government. Richmond ought to have a good regiment of infantry and a battery of light artillery.

INSURANCE TROUBLES.

The Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company in Difficulty—Appointment of William M. Tweed, Jr., as Receiver—What the President Says of the Matter.

The sudden announcement made yesterday afternoon that a receiver had been appointed by Judge CARDOZO for the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company of this City, caused intense excitement among interested parties.

The facts of the case, as set forth in the petition of Attorney-General CHAMPLAIN, are these: It appears by the report of two Commissioners, appointed by him to investigate the affairs of the Company, that the assets were but $250,058 29, and that its liabilities, exclusive of capital stock, were $165,478 40, and capital stock $250,000; or, in other words, that the capital stock had been impaired to the extent of $165,420 11. The general law relating to insurance provides that when it shall appear to the Attorney-General, by report of the Controller (now the Insurance General Superintendent,) that the losses of any insurance company shall have diminished its capital stock to the extent of twenty-five per cent., he shall have the right to cause the affairs of the company to be wound up, unless within sixty days the stockholders shall make good the deficiency. On the petition of the Attorney-General, Judge CARDOZO granted an order appointing WILLIAM M. TWEED, Jr., receiver of the Company, on giving a bond, with two sureties, in $5,000. The bond was executed by J. P. CUMMINGS and WILLIAM EDLESTEN, and Mr. TWEED took technical possession of the assets of the Company.

Mr. CUMMINGS is engaged in the law firm of Messrs. BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL. Mr. EDLESTON was formerly in the same employ, but is now said to be a secretary to Mr. TWEED.

As soon as the fact became known in business circles there was no little amount of speculation and comment upon the condition of the corporation. Various rumors were afloat as to the cause and probable result of the legal proceedings. One was that the Company had experienced a very unusual run of "ill-luck." Another ascribed the "disaster" to inefficient financial management. Another, from a very responsible source, affirmed that a wealthy and prominent stockholder had offered to compromise the difficulty by making up the deficit—supposed to amount to about $75,000—and take that amount in stock. A TIMES reporter called at the Company's office, No. 151 Broadway, late in the afternoon, and found the President, Mr. GEORGE T. HAWS, engaged in earnest and animated conversation with the Superintendent of Insurance. A number of apparently "anxious inquirers" were pumping the clerks, who manifested the most profound ignorance concerning the affair. One of them stated that Mr. WM. M. TWEED, Jr., the newly-appointed receiver, was in the Director's room. There were evidently several others with him, all putting the best possible face upon the situation. The aroma of tempting viands, the chink of cut glasses, effervescent poppings, and cheerful voices, from that direction, suggested what ministrations of comfort were being dispensed by the ubiquitous colored attendants. The President seemed altogether averse to making any statement, as will be shown by the following conversation with the TIMES reporter:

"Mr. HAWS, would you oblige me with a statement of facts in regard to the present situation of your Company?"

"Really, Sir, I cannot make any statement. The Receiver has just come, and has had no time to examine into anything. He is in the Director's room making arrangements."

"But, Mr. HAWS," continued the Reporter, "it has been declared that the present legal proceedings were all arranged with the company's knowledge, and that the appointment of Mr. TWEED, Jr., is perfectly agreeable to them. Is that so?"

"No Sir," replied Mr. HAWS emphatically and vigorously, "No Sir, that is not so. We knew nothing whatever of the matter until it was suddenly and unexpectedly precipitated upon us. As to the appointment of the Receiver—that is the very reverse of being agreeable, I assure you."

"Well," continued the reporter, "is it a fact that your deficit amounts to $75,000, and that at an executive meeting of your Board of Directors a prominent stockholder offered to make up that sum and take it in stock?"

"Why, our deficit is not quite so much as that, I guess. But then, you know, I am not prepared to say anything just now about our affairs. I don't know anything of any gentleman having made such an offer as you have mentioned. We cannot say anything more until next week."

"But do you merely regard this as a temporary difficulty, or how?" persisted the reporter.

"Well—it's 'how,'" retorted Mr. HAWS, with a mixed expression of humor and perplexity. "I cannot say any more on the subject; I am very busy in the back room. Good evening, Sir"—and he retired to the "back room," where the cheerful sounds continued to suggest how busily the receiver's party were "engaged in examining the assets of the Company."

There are various and conflicting theories prevailing among supposed knowing ones as to the drift of this present freak of insurance policy. Some have hinted that after a brief period the "deficit" will be made good, Mr. TWEED, Jr., paid his receivership fees, and the Company placed upon its legs again. The President is Mr. GEORGE T. HAWS, and the Secretary Mr. D. M. DOUGHTY. The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:

George T. Haws, Hugh Maxwell, Samuel L. Mitchell, George Bulkley, Silas Davis, Owen W. Brennan, A. C. Smith, Jr., R. Burkhalter, A. S. Allison, Henry Stokes, Alex. Davidson, Darius R. Mangam, John H. Waydell, B. F. Wardwell, George P. Lawrence, James M. Deuel, George C. Knapp, Richard P. Herrick, Jeremiah V. Spader, Hezekiah D. Robertson, Robert T. Wilde, Henry Camerden, Jr., Benjamin H. Hutton, Wm. R. Kirkland, Charles A. Minton, Isaac T. Reeve, Peter Nugent, John Randall, Alonzo Slote, Robert N. Kitching, Franklin Mangam, A. H. Doughty.

The following statistics as to the financial affairs of the Company are compiled from sworn statements to the State Insurance Department for the year 1871: Cash capital, $250,000; gross assets, Jan. 1, 1871, $320,049; total cash receipts in 1870, $214,909; total fire losses paid in 1870, $221,658; cash dividends to stockholders in 1870, $25,000; total expenditures in 1870, $315,654; total liabilities, exclusive of reinsurance capital and profit scrip, $25,666; net surplus over liabilities, including reinsurance, and capital Jan. 1, 1871, *not stated*; surplus over liabilities, exclusive of profit, scrip and reinsurance, Jan. 1, 1871, $44,388; net book value of stock, per cent., Jan. 1, 1871, 84.70.

THE ERIE LITIGATION.

Adjournment of the Proceedings in the United States Courts—The Suit Before Judge Cardozo.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, before Judge BLATCHFORD, the petitions of CHARLES ROBINSON, the receiver, and JAY GOULD, filed on last Saturday in the matter of the complaint of HEATH & RAPHAEL against JAMES FISK, Jr., and the Erie Railway Company, for the fraudulent detention of 60,054 shares of stock, came on for hearing. Mr. SOUTHMAYD said that Mr. ROBINSON desired an adjournment in consequence of the absence of his counsel, Mr. VANDERPOEL, and with reference to the petition of JAY GOULD, it might be necessary to send to London for certain affidavits. Both sides consented to an adjournment for a fortnight and he asked the Court to confirm the arrangement.

Mr. BUCKLEY, on the part of JAMES H. COLEMAN, expressed himself satisfied with the proposition. Judge BLATCHFORD said that if they found it necessary to have any further modification he would grant it, as he intended the reference before Commissioner WHITE should be proceeded with without any loss of time.

The matter was then adjourned for two weeks.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE STATE COURT.

The application of JAMES N. COLEMAN for instructions as to the receivership of the bonds of the English bondholders of the Erie Railway Company, came up for a hearing pursuant to adjournment, before Judge CARDOZO, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. Mr. BUCKLEY, on behalf of Mr. COLEMAN, stated to the Court that they moved to discharge Mr. COLEMAN from his bond in the State Court, the suit having been removed to the United States Court.

Judge CARDOZO inquired if there was any objection to the receiver's bond being discharged.

Mr. EVARTS said there was then pending before the United States Court an application for instructions by Mr. COLEMAN, in all respects similar to that made in the State Court. As the cause had been transferred to the Federal Court, he (Mr. EVARTS) did not want to be considered as officially appearing in the State Court. He considered that after the transfer of the case, the State receiver became a receiver in the United States Court, and was in all respects subject to its jurisdiction, and that his bondsmen became thereupon security for his dealings with the property under the instructions of the Federal Court. He would suggest, however, that in whatever action the State Court might take it, that the bonds in litigation should not drop in the street, and that in the change of receivers care shall be taken that the property reaches the proper owners.

Judge CARDOZO said that the matter having been removed to the jurisdiction of the Federal Court, he did not wish to appear as discourteous to that Court, by entertaining an argument in the case before him, but so far as the bond in the State Court was concerned, he believed that Judge BLATCHFORD concurred with him that he (Judge CARDOZO) could properly enter an order discharging it. If, therefore, any measures were taken to pursue the sureties in the State Court, he would immediately enter an order discharging the bond, as he considered that the parties intrusted could pursue the bondsmen in the Federal Court.

Mr. BUCKLEY called attention to the matter of the receiver's fees, and asked that a suitable order be made in reference to that.

Mr. FULLERTON said the question was pending before Judge BLATCHFORD whether the receivership in the first action was removed, and he trusted no action would be taken in the State Court until that question was determined.

Mr. BUCKLEY then submitted a form of order, releasing the receiver's bondsmen so far as the State Courts were concerned, and in which was to be inserted the amount of his fees.

Judge CARDOZO said he would take the papers and reserve his decision, and in the meantime would probably take occasion to consult Judge BLATCHFORD as to the nature of the order he would make.

Messrs. WM. M. EVARTS, Ex-Judge FULLERTON, T. C. BUCKLEY, A. J. VANDERPOEL and Mr. DE COSTA appeared on the motion to represent the various parties interested.

THE ODIOUS TAX.

Circular of the Anti-Income Tax Association—Privileges to Persons Joining the Movement.

The following circular was issued yesterday:

"The Anti-Income Tax Association of New-York desire to call attention to one feature of the movement which they are engaged in. It is that in enjoining the Collectors from collecting the tax they protect from the necessity of paying the income tax those only who have joined the Association. All, therefore, who desire to avail themselves of the benefit to be obtained by the proceedings taken by the Association must join as members. Collectors can, of course, be enjoined only from collecting from those who are parties to the proceedings. This answers the question which some have asked, whether they will not be benefited if the act is proved unconstitutional, whether they are members of the Association or not. The act being declared unconstitutional would avail them nothing, if they had already paid the tax before the proceedings commenced by the Association were terminated, or a decision obtained, and what is to prevent the Collectors from collecting from such individuals? The members of the Association will be protected by the injunctions obtained on their behalf, but the Collectors will be the more eager to collect from those who are not included in the injunction, and against whom, therefore, they were not enjoined in doing so.

The action taken by this Association is in spirit similar to the resistance made by individuals to illegal street assessments, which result in many cases in the assessment being removed from the land of those who offer the resistance, while those who do not join in the movement have to pay. The Association proposes to take measures to prevent the tax from being collected from its members. Those who join the Association will, of course, share the benefit procured by those measures, but those who choose not to join will either have to resist at their individual expense, or pay the tax, however illegally it may be collected or unconstitutionally laid. Some are afraid to join in this movement lest it should involve them in a large expense. The sum fixed upon as the fee for membership of the Association, with the agreement that no member shall be compelled to pay more than this sum, will satisfy those who fear to join the movement from such consideration, and this fee is so small that every one who pays any tax at all can afford to pay it. It is not necessary for those who are desirous of joining to call on the Secretary to sign the roll. If their business prevents their doing this, or their place of business is distant from the Secretary's office, they can write and authorize him to sign for them."

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Anti-Income Tax Association, held at No. 27 Chambers-street, yesterday, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That all cities and towns throughout the country be invited to join in the movement inaugurated by this Association, and that measures be taken by the Executive Committee to organize similar associations, in such cities and towns to co-operate with the Association in this City.

MIRON WINSLOW, Secretary.
NATHANIEL SANDS,
SAUL N. SPOFFORD,
BENJAMIN B. SHERMAN,
WILLIAM H. GUION,
ANSON PHELPS STOKES.
Executive Committee.

Statistics of the Week.

Fifteen hundred and sixty-six persons were arrested during the past week by the Police.

From the report of Fire-Marshal McSPEDON, it appears there were fifteen fires during the week ending at noon yesterday, with an estimated loss of $159,060, and an insurance of $264,200. Four of these disasters were caused by carelessness, one was incendiary, one spontaneous combustion, and the others were accidents.

The vital statistics for the past week show thirty-seven still-births, 371 births, 112 marriages, and 566 deaths, which is an increase of twenty-nine over the mortality of the previous week.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

In the case of THOMAS DOBSON, who was arrested in this City on a charge of embezzlement in England, a partial hearing was had yesterday, before Judge CARDOZO, in Supreme Court, Chambers. Mr. HOWE, the prisoner's counsel, admitted that the prisoner was guilty of embezzlement, but asserted that that crime did not come within the terms of the Extradition Treaty. Judge CARDOZO expressed regret that he had not the power to send such men out of the country for the country's good. The prisoner was remanded until Wednesday next, with the understanding that if no appearance should be made on that day on behalf of the people, he would be discharged.

An affidavit was yesterday made before Justice DOWLING, by SAMUEL BARTON, of No. 40 Broadway, who testified that, on March 18, he purchased from E. H. BRIE, a Richmond County bond, purporting to be worth $2,000 for $1,600. He subsequently ascertained that the document was worthless, and the whole bond a forgery. WM. H. MURPHY, of No. 65 Fulton-street, identified the paper as being one of the blank forms printed by him for THOMAS BOOTH, who is already in prison on the charge of forgery. Yesterday BOOTH was brought up from the cells, to which he had only been temporarily committed, and on this charge was held for trial. The bond in the possession of Mr. BARTON had been discolored, folded and patched, and had all the appearance of having been in use on the market, or carried in some person's pocket for a long time.

Coroner KEENAN yesterday held an inquest on the body of Mrs. FANNIE M. ANDERSON, who shot herself in the breast on Friday, at No. 1,145 Broadway, while in bed. FRANK J. ANDERSON, of Washington, the husband of the dead woman, testified that on Feb. 25, his wife left him to go to Houston, Delaware, in order to secure certain medical treatment, as she was subject to fits of insanity. About a week ago she wrote to him, and gave him the information that she was in New-York. He knew of no other motive for her rash conduct than the nervous condition in which she was, owing to the nature of the disease. On this evidence the jury rendered a verdict of suicide.

A series of resolutions engrossed by the well-known caligraphic artist, Mr. B. F. BRADY, received the finishing touches yesterday, and will be presented to Senator CREAMER on the occasion of his approaching reception at the Academy of Music. The resolutions are grouped around the portrait of Senator CREAMER and several pictures illustrative of his public career. The whole work is inclosed in an expensive walnut frame, highly wrought in arabesque and inlaid with gold.

On the 21st of January HANNAH STURGES, a boarder in the house of Mrs. CHARLOTTE COOPER, at No. 160 West Sixteenth-street, suddenly left the house and carried with her jewels of other boarders of the value of $230. The woman eluded the clutches of the Police until yesterday, when she was arrested by Officer REED, of the Broadway squad, and taken before Justice COX, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, by whom she was held for trial.

JOHN HENNESSY, a suspected accomplice of the Dobb's Ferry burglars, and who, on Friday last, made such desperate resistance to arrest, was brought before Justice COX, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and upon the evidence of Officer HENRY ARMSTRONG, of the Twentieth Precinct, whose life he attempted, was committed, in default of $10,000 bail, for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

In a case argued on appeal and decided in the Superior Court, General Term, yesterday, a gold watch, &c., is held to be necessary wearing apparel, and not necessary to be deposited in the safe of a hotel in order to relieve the hotel proprietor of responsibility for the loss. The Court also held that the notice of non-responsibility usually printed at the head of hotel registers was not binding on the guests, unless specially called to their attention.

In the matter of receiver in the bankruptcy suit brought against the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company by JAMES ALDEN and the Adams Express Company, Judge WOODRUFF, of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, on motion of Mr. JOSEPH H. CHOATE, counsel for the petitioners, granted a stay of proceedings until such time as the petition has been heard.

EDWARD AMMANN yesterday made a complaint against his brother, FRANCIS AMMANN, of stealing $72 from EDWARD's trunk, which was in their room, at No. 218 William-street, yesterday morning. The mother of the brothers saw FRANCIS take the money, and so testified before Justice DOWLING. On this evidence FRANCIS was held for trial on the charge of larceny.

The Typographical Society held its sixty-third annual meeting last evening, and the following-named officers were elected: President, Edwin A. Elcock; Vice-President, Hiram Bepy; Treasurer, George Parsons; Secretary, T. C. Faulkner; Librarian, John Craw; Directors, George Frecher, Chas. M. Devitt, Wm. T. Burns, George F. Cook, S. F. Baxter, and John G. Clayton.

Today is Palm Sunday, a festival in celebration of Christ's entry into Jerusalem, when the people strewed palm branches before His path, and welcomed Him with acclamations of joy to the city where He was so soon to meet His death. In the Church calendar Palm Sunday precedes Passion Week and the resurrection feast of Easter.

At the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, Police Officer JOHN SHEA was sentenced by Justice DOWLING to ten days' imprisonment in the City Prison for using unnecessary and brutal violence toward Mr. WILLIAM F. QUINLAN, a reporter of the *Herald*, on the occasion of the recent large fire in Canal-street.

On Wednesday the names of three expert accountants were accepted by the Subcommittee and presented to Judge REYNOLDS, counsel for Rev. Dr. LANAHAN, who is anxious to have the investigation proceed at once. Mr. FANCHER, counsel for the other side, objected. The Committee adjourned *sine die*.

Twenty-one recognizances in criminal cases were declared forfeited by Judge WOODRUFF at the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, on motion of Assistant District-Attorney PURDY, the accused having failed to make an appearance. The aggregate amount represented on the bonds is $135,000.

JAMES FERGUSON, Captain of the schooner *Sarah Jane*, when in the grocery-store No. 21 Coenties-slip, drank a quantity of potash and oil in mistake for gin, and was for a short time in a very critical condition, but was saved by prompt medical attention.

MARGARET TIERNEY, residing at No. 9 Mulberry-street, while passing the corner of Mulberry and Canal streets, was struck by a bale of excelsior, (used for stuffing mattresses,) which fell from a truck, and was severely injured. She was taken home by her husband.

ARTHUR CHAMBERS, a British bruiser, said to be champion of the light weights in England, arrived in this City yesterday from Liverpool. He has fought twelve battles and proved victor in eleven of them. He brings with him the champion belt.

JAMES ANDERSON, an Irish laborer, was found lying in an area in Centre-street, near Canal, bleeding from a severe scalp-wound, supposed to have been received by falling down the basement of Earle's Hotel, while intoxicated. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

HENRY EVANS, of No. 24 University-place, was knocked down by a private carriage at the corner of Broadway and Eighteenth-street, and was severely injured. He was taken to his home by Officer KNOX, of the Broadway Squad.

JOSEPH PARO and CARL MELANCTO were committed yesterday by Commissioner SHIELDS to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of selling unstamped cigars at No. 125 First-avenue.

JAMES WOODS, a cartman, confessed at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, that he had stolen a bale of cotton yarn, value $40, from the store of JOHN DORSIN, No. 508 Tenth-avenue.

BROOKLYN.

The following wills were proved and letters of administration granted in the Surrogate's Court during the past week: John Fleming, John Wendeeken, Addison W. Brown, Bernard Riley, Patrick Clark, James R. Dow and Mary Force, of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following named deceased persons, viz.: Thos. L. Olden, James E. Hicks, Eliza Sullivan, Martin Schultz, Henry O. Lowndes, Evan Beach, Wm. J. O'Conner, Francis Anderson, Abraham Head, John Cary and Wm. McVee, of Brooklyn. Letters of guardianship of the person and estate of Matilda E. Walling and Edwin R. Walling, to Georgiana F. Walling, their mother; of Charlotte E. Mead, Mary Mead, Wm. L. Mead and Hester Mead, to Charlotte Mead, their mother; of Wm. E. Dunn and Sarah Dunn, to Wm. H. Dunn, their father, of Brooklyn.

The Board of Health received, yesterday, a very energetic appeal from HENRY BERGH, on the subject of the horrible atrocities perpetrated in the cattle-pens and slaughter-houses, and the diseased condition of the cattle which are killed. He asks the Commissioners if they have any authority to act in the matter, and offers all the assistance his Society can render them in the event of their taking steps to stop the infernal practices of the keepers of these "charnel-houses."

G. TOFTS, a young man employed in the *Eagle* printing office, was caught in the machinery of one of the Gordon presses in that office yesterday, and was severely wounded in the groin. After being attended by Dr. IRISH he was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

Mr. CAMPBELL, Chief of Police, issued an order yesterday addressed to the Captains of the various Precincts, directing them to so deploy their forces that when a fire occurs all persons but the reporters, the Fire Marshal and the firemen will be kept outside the lines.

The German societies of the city have determined upon having a grand demonstration on Easter Monday in honor of the restoration of peace to their native country. GEO. KINKELL has been chosen Grand Marshal.

By the annual report of the Brooklyn Bible Society, just published, it appears that during the past year there were 9,040 copies of the Scriptures distributed. The receipts for that period were $6,594, and the expenditures $7,767 23.

Health Officer COCHRAN dismissed Dr. H. L. BARRON, Inspector of the Western District, yesterday, from further service. Other dismissals will take place shortly.

United States Commissioner JONES yesterday held JOHN FOX in $5,000 bail, to answer to the charge of carrying on the business of illicit distillation on Degraw-street.

MARTIN MORAN, residing at No. 109 Gold-street, was caught in the machinery at the Atlantic White Lead Works on Friday evening, and was dangerously injured.

Rev. Dr. SCUDDER will preach his first sermon this morning before his new congregation in the Ormond-place Congregational Church.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, Judge BENEDICT granted the petition of DANIEL MCCOLES, convicted of counterfeiting, for a new trial.

NEW-JERSEY.

A man aged ninety-five years, named WARD, presented himself before the Overseer of the Poor of Newark, yesterday, and asked to be sent to the Almshouse, which request was complied with. He stated he had four sons living, two of whom failed in a remunerative business in Newark through dissipation. Another son living in Boston used to send him a small remittance, but latterly has failed to do so. The fourth is a clergyman, but his location is not known to him.

There is trouble again on the Morris and Essex Railroad. Yesterday certain of the residents along the road were refused commutation tickets. As the gentlemen so treated are among the foremost and best citizens of Montclair and other places on the road, there is considerable excitement over this arbitrary discrimination, and it has been determined by the passengers to take the case into Court and see whether a railroad company is not bound, in law, to treat all men alike, and whether it may charge one rate to one man and more than this to another.

WILLIAM O'CONNOR was arraigned before the Recorder of Jersey City, yesterday morning, charged with attempting to induce CHARLES DEVLIN to purchase an oroide watch which the accused represented as gold. When searched at the Police Station four spurious watches of the same kind, and a quantity of bogus chains and rings were found in his possession. He was remanded for further examination.

The old Board of Police Commissioners of Jersey City held their last meeting last evening. The new Board met and organized in the City Hall by electing EZEKIEL M. PRITCHARD as President. The other members are Thomas Edmundson, Frederick A. Goetze, Thomas A. Gross, and Isaiah S. Hutton.

The Legislature has amended the National Guard act so as to allow $1,000 for the first year to every new company mustered into the State service, and a like annual amount to the two batteries of artillery already in the service.

Ten acres of ground at East Newark have been purchased by the Messrs. KLOTZ, who are about to erect thereon a large abattoir. The building will be modeled in all respects after those at Communipaw.

Constable TAYLOR, of Irvington, has sued Justice KERP, of Newark, for the recovery of $9 34 for work performed in serving summons, &c., and which, as alleged, the Justice refuses to pay.

The Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company, Newark, yesterday occupied the handsome new building erected by them on Broad-street. The building cost $50,000, is of iron, and fireproof.

The graduating class at the Newark High School has presented Prof. JOHNSON, who is about to become Principal of the State Normal School, with JOHN ROGERS' group "Taking the Oath."

A house owned by PATRICK OWENS, in Orange, was maliciously set on fire yesterday morning, and destroyed, entailing a loss upon him of $500, on which there is no insurance.

The resignation of Rev. Dr. MEIER-SMITH, Rector of Trinity Church, Newark, takes effect on Easter Sunday. The Doctor will sail for Europe on the 22d inst.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 31.—The market was quiet and steady. Stocks firm. The course during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.
Consols for money	92⅞	92⅞
Consols for account	92⅞@93	92¾@92⅞
United States 5-20s, 1862	92⅜	92⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	92¼	92¼
United States 5-20s, 1867	91¾	91¾
United States 10-40s	89¾	89¾
Erie Railway Shares	19⅛	19⅛
Atlantic and Gt. West. Shares	44	43½
Illinois Central Shares	110½	110½

LIVERPOOL, April 1—11½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened dull; Middling Upland, 7⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅜d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—LINSEED-OIL, £33 10s.@£34 ₽ ton.

2½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed easier; Middling Upland, 7⅛d.@7⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅜d.@7⅜d.; the sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

ANTWERP, April 1.—PETROLEUM closed yesterday at 48 francs for Standard White.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—A. Cahn, Capt. Geo. Hager, E. W. Stetson, C. M. Underwood and wife, Miss Shear, J. J. Abrahams, M. Abrahams, E. C. Ramsey, Mrs. M. J. Reynolds, G. W. Dimick, Master J. Whitehead, Master Richard Whitehead, L. M. Shear and wife, M. O. Robinson, M. Thomas, Miss C. Bunkerhoff, Miss S. Bunkerhoff, Master Walter Bunkerhoff, Mr. and Mrs. Van Valkenburgh and child, J. H. Russell, Mrs. J. H. Russell, C. W. Chase and wife, Fred. Frankenstein, Mrs. Herring and infant.

In steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah.—Chas. E. Wakefield, F. A. Fitzgerald, S. Gumpert, L. C. Gaston, Robt. P. Lovell, W. S. Robinson and lady, Miss Ella Robinson, S. W. Thompson, lady and 2 children.

APRIL 1—*In steam-ship The Queen, for Liverpool.*—J. S. Robertson, Wm. Evans, John Cobb, Mr. Robson, L. Lee, J. Gaines, Miss Garbutt, H. Darrell, R. M. Geats, J. N. Frost, Ed. Bondain, Geo. Demets, Miss D. Brodowski, Miss K. Brodowski, Mrs. M. Bush, R. Darrell, T. S. Sturges.

APRIL 1.—*In steam-ship City of Limerick, for Liverpool.*—H. C. Baker, wife, child and nurse, Mrs. Amos Scott, Miss D. McLaughlin, H. Ruben, Wm. S. Jones, R. Klander, Frederick Campbell, J. S. Dugan, Thos. Hibbert, Andrew G. McLean.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....5:42 | Sun sets......6:26 | Moon sets..4:28
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..6:03 | Gov. Island..5:42 | Hell Gate..7:14

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, April 1.

Cleared.

Steam-ships The Queen, (Br.,) Thomson, Liverpool, National Steam-ship Co.; Samaria, (Br.,) Billinge, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; Western Metropolis, Quick, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; Rapidan, Whitehurst, New-Orleans, Livingston Fox & Co.; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, Robert Lowden; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Ellen S. Terry, Bearse, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Catharine Whiting, Howes, Fernandina, James Hand; George B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; A. C. Stimers, Davis, Philadelphia; Tacony, Nichols, Philadelphia; Juniata, Hoxie, Philadelphia, W. L. James; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; City of Limerick, (Br.,) Philips, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Colombo, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow, Henderson & Bros.; Herman, (N. G.,) Reichmann, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Acadia, (Br.,) Tannock, Havre, Henderson Bros.; Tillie, Partridge, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; St. Louis, Whitehead, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., George B. Merrick; Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; E. N. Fairchild, Tront, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; S. F. Phelps, Brown, Philadelphia; E. C. Biddle, McCue, Philadelphia.

Ships Alice Buck, Blanchard, New-Orleans, Carver & Barnes; Ivanhoe, Harriman, New-Orleans, Howe, White & Co.; Energy, Caulkins, Baltimore, Spofford Bros. & Co.

Barks Saml. Larrabee, Thompson, Liverpool, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Walter, Stinson, Liverpool, James W. Elwell & Co.; Lima, (Br.,) Ellenbrook, Bremen, C. Luling; Union, (Br.,) Foulke, Marseilles, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Ellen, (Br.,) Tucker, Buenos Ayres, W. H. Hughes; Mayflower, Hotchkiss, Barbadoes, Henry Trowbridge & Son; Snowdon, (Br.,) Wood, Matanzas, Miller & Houghton; Chalmette, Talbot, New-Orleans, Nesmith & Sons; Abram Young, (Br.,) Troop, Antwerp, James W. Elwell & Co.; Casco, Gardner, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Era, (Br.,) McCullough, Baltimore, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brigs B. Young, Joy, Apalachicola, Snow & Richardson; Mary E. Pennell, Eaton, Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Countess of Dudley, (Br.,) Pitblado, Elsinore, S. L. Merchant & Co.; American Union, Collins, Havana, A. Abbott; Vergonnes, (Span.,) Bunet, Barcelona, E. Puig; Julia Kelley, (Br.,) Knight, Cardenas, Miller & Houghton.

Schrs. Mary E. Turner, Camp, Petersburg, Va., Van Brunt & Slaght; Louise Newton, Gray, Jacksonville, Warren Ray & Co.; Darius Eddy, Hopkins, Bangor, R. P. Buck; Jason, Willey, Aux Cayes, Simpson & Clapp; Emily Curtis, Barlow, Cardenas, Miller & Houghton; Race-horse, Hughes, Baracoa, B. J. Wenberg; Royal Arch, Hawkins, New-Orleans, R. H. Drummond & Co.; S. W. Rawley, Rawley, Wilmington, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Carrie S. Webb, Brewster, Georgetown, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Emma, Anthony, Norfolk, T. T. & F. A. Dwight; Emily, Morrell, Stamford; Calista, Spear, Boston, A. Starbuck; Carrie E. Sayward, Williams, Gloucester, R. J. Godwin & Son; R. B. Smith, Nickerson, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Samuel N. Smith, Springer, Wareham, Ferguson & Wood; Bob. Myhan, Doane, Salem; T. Ellis, Kelly, Harwichport, Mass.; Panthea, Hill, Hartford, Ferguson & Wood; J. M. Baylis, Arnold, New-Haven.

Sloop Harvest, Cronin, Newport.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Geo. Cromwell, Clapp, New-Orleans March 28, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Had fresh easterly winds from the Bar to Tortugas, and moderate gales from S. to S. E. from Cape Canaveral to Hatteras, and since variable winds. March 25, lat. 28 45, lon. 80 30, passed a black-and-white striped can buoy adrift; 27th, 10 miles N. of Loggerhead Light, spoke surveying steamer Bibb, all well.

Steam-ship Mississippi, Henry, New-Orleans March 25, with mdse. and passengers to Fredk. Baker. March 31, 7 A. M., lat. 36 10, lon. 75 30, passed brig Sarah Peters bound N.; 10 A. M., exchanged signals with a brig bound N. showing a red flag with white letters H. H. in it.

Steam-ship Franconia, Briggs, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Bark Bertha Rod, (Norw.,) Bordeaux 42 ds., with mdse. to Daniel St. Arnant, vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had variable weather on the passage. Feb. 21, lat. 46, lon. 39 30, spoke schr. Ottawa, of Swansea, from Peru for London, with loss of foremast and with 8 feet of water in the hold, in a sinking condition; a French bark had her boats alongside taking off the crew.

Bark Ephraim Williams, Stevens, Dix Island, with stone for the New-York Post-office.

Brig Transport, (of St. John, N. B.,) Wyman, Havana 15 ds. with sugar to Simon de Visser, vessel to Heney & Parker. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong N. W. winds.

Brig Robin, Strout, Millbridge 9 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Isla, (of London,) Hill, Amoy Dec. 3, with teas to John Caswell—vessel to Arkell & Tufts. Passed St. Helena Feb. 12.

Schr. Highflyer, (of St. John, N. F.,) Angel, Malaga 40 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to Bowring & Archibald. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 25, and had fine weather up to Cape Hatteras, and been 9 ds. from thence with strong northerly winds.

Schr. H. T. Townsend, (of Pembroke,) Folsom, Laguna, Mexico, 19 ds., with sugar, cedar, logwoods, &c., and 1 passenger to M. Echeverria & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has had moderate weather on the passage. March 15 in the Gulf of Mexico carried away foretopmast and head stays in a fresh breeze from S. E.

Schr. Cicerone (of Dartmouth, Eng.,) Curtis, Messina, 47 ds., with fruit to Rogers Bros.—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 25, and had fine weather to Cape Hatteras, and been 5 ds. from thence with strong northerly winds; Feb. 19, 20 miles N. E. from Palermo, at 3½ P. M., vessel on the starboard tack, close hauled on the wind, was run into by an Italian brig, name unknown, bound E., carrying away four stancheons, about 20 ft. of main rail, and some bulwarks on the port side; when first seen had no lights up, but a short time after put port light on the starboard side; March 27, lat. 37 23, lon. 38, passed a large iron buoy, with chain attached, supposed to be a telegraph buoy.

Schr. Anna M. Dickenson, Dickenson, Jacksonville, Fla., 8 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to Van Brunt & Slaght. Has had strong N. W. and N. E. winds on the passage and been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras; March 24, lat. 34 30, lon. 75 52, spoke schr. S. P. Hall, from Porto Rico, for Baltimore.

Schr. S. C. Noyes, (of Newburyport,) Lee, Baracoa 13 ds., with fruit to Douglass & Griffin—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales; split fore and mainsail; March 20, in Crooked Island Passage, passed schr. Mary Leach, from Nassau, for Boston.

Schr. Oriole, (of Boston,) Baker, Pensacola 20 ds., with lumber to Pensacola Lumber Co.—vessel to master. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. W. winds.

Schr. Clarabelle, Nickerson, New-Bedford. While passing through Hell Gate ran ashore on the Gridiron, at 10 A. M., taking out a piece of her keel, causing her to leak badley; she will be got off by Wreckmaster Brown, and put on the railway for repairs.

Schr. Wreath, Bunker, Ellsworth, Me., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co. March 26, off Cape Cod, in a sudden squall lost deckhead, jibboom, and had decks swept of everything moveable.

Schr. Charlie and Willie, Thomas, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Storm, Lynch, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.
Schr. J. H. Hubbard, French, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Kate Walker, (of Bangor,) Warren, Jacksonville, Fla., 8 ds., with lumber for Fall River.
Schr. Alaska, Clark, Machias, with timber and lath to Chase, Talbot & Co.
Schr. Presto, Drew, Machias, with timber to Chase, Talbot & Co.
Schr. Abner, Taylor, Machias, with timber and lath to Chase, Talbot & Co.
Schr. Sinalva, Kates, Machias 4 ds., with lumber to E. Talbot & Co.
Schr. George W. Pettis, Harding, New-Haven, for Tangier.
Schr. H. G. King, Haskell, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr. Mary Percy, Hall, Portland, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke & Co.
Schr. Mary Shields, Stevens, Portland, with lumber to Watrous, Walker & Co.
Schr. Calvin, Clark, Musquash, N. B., 10 ds., via Vineyard Haven, with laths to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr. Alaska, Kelly, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr. Addie P. Stimpson, Stimpson, Eastport, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr. Clara Bell, Kelly, Camden, with lime to J. A. Haviland.
Schr. Josie, Wallace, Machias, with lath to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr. Pacific, Wass, Machias, with spiling to Snow & Richardson.
Schr. A. L. Wilder, Hoyt, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.
Schr. Uncle Tom, Cook, Addison, with spiling to Snow & Richardson.
Schr. Dwight Davidson, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. S. C. Hart, Chase, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Richmond, Guptil, Rockland, with stone to New-York Bridge Co.
Schr. Clara Sawyer, Sawyer, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr. Charles H. Northam, Hall, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Amelia, Hall, Rockland, with lime to master.
Schr. Stephen Waterman, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. M. J. Meade, Thrasher, Taunton.
Schr. Golden Eagle, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Fannie G. Warner, Russell, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Estelle Day, Smith, Providence.
Schr. Geo. B. Conover, Perry, Millstone Point.
Schr. Ida Hudson, Hall, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. V. Barkelew, Smith, Greenwich.
Schr. Ceteera, Bennett, New-Haven, for Tangier.
Schr. Lady Antrim, Parker, New-Bedford.
Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River.
Schr. M. M. Brainerd, Brooks, Portland, Conn.
Schr. J. S. Terry, Raynor, New-Haven.
Schr. J. McClosky, Crowell, New-Haven.
Schr. Amos Briggs, Rhodes, Providence.
Schr. Memento, Mason, Providence.
Schr. Scud, Carroll, New-Haven.
Schr. Jane, Haggerty, New-Haven.
Schr. Islander, Mason, Providence.
Schr. Charles W. Bentley, Jones, New-Haven.
Schr. A. G. Pease, Raynor, Portland, Conn.
Schr. J. Burley, Saunders, Providence.
Schr. R. P. King, Bliven, New-London.
Schr. Brazos, Gdbu, Portland, Conn.
Schr. S. S. Nash, Nash, Millstone Point.
Schr. J. Fonder, Jr., Brown, Wareham.
Schr. Eva, Sherman, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Harriet & Ned, Green, Cold Spring.
Schr. Wm. D. Mangam, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Isabel, Rogers, New-London.
Schr. Emile Belle, Kelly, East Falmouth.
Schr. Z. Kenyon, Anderson, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Peter Ritter, Arnold, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Florence, Parker, Providence.
Schr. Daniel Russell, Clark, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Henry Remsen, Allen, New-Haven.
Schr. Cyrus Chamberlain, Robinson, New-Haven.
Schr. Signal, Satterthwaite, Port Jefferson.
Schr. Dart, Williams, Stamford.
Schr. C. F. Hawley, Baylis, Providence.
Schr. Goddess, Kelly, Providence.
Schr. B. D. Pitts, Vail, Riverhead.
SUNDOWN—Wind fresh, S. E., thick and raining.

Below.

Bark Almoner, Geary, from Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to Borland, Dearborn & Co.; brig Nuovo Chilie, (Ital.,) Ferara, Naples Jan. 25, with fruit to Funck, Edye & Co. (Both by pilot-boat Edmund Driggs, No. 7.) Schr. Hattie Haskell, Young, Manzanilla March 14, with mdse. to E. K. Terry.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Hermann, for Bremen; Columbia, for Glasgow; City of Limerick, Samaria and the Queen, for Liverpool; Rapidan, for Havana; Western Metropolis and St. Louis, for New-Orleans; Catharine Whiting, for Fernandina; San Salvador and Montgomery, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern; Regulator, for Wilmington; Wyanoke and George B. Upton, for Richmond; John Gibson, for Washington.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 1.—Arr. steamers William Kennedy, from Baltimore; Neptune, from New-York; ship Dauntless, from Liverpool; brigs Speed, from Messina; Pet, from Palermo.

Sld. steam-ship Tripoli, for New-York.

CHARLESTON, April 1.—Sld. steamer Manhattan, for New-York.

Off the port, bark Volage, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 1.—Pilot-boat Slicer reports passed in for Baltimore bark New-York and brig Cecile, from Matanzas; bark Brothers, from Leghorn; brig Harvest Home, from Rio; Alice, from St. Jago; brigs Eunice and Magdala, and schr. Kate Foster, from Porto Rico; bark Vixen, from Messina.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 1.—Arr. brig Glimpse, from Pernambuco for orders.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 1.—Arr. schrs. Mary A. Witham, Mary J. Russell, from Norfolk.

Cld. steam-ships Tonawanda, for Philadelphia; San Jacinto, for New-York; Huntsville, for New-York; Panther, for Charleston to load for New-York; bark Proteus, for Havre.

VINEYARD HAVEN, March 31.—Arr. schrs. Santa Maria, New-York, Bangor; L. M. Strout, do., Boston; Addie Fuller, Darien, Ga., 10 ds., Delaware, Ellsworth, Providence; S. P. Adams, Calais, New-Haven; Caroline C., do., New-York.

Sld. brig Robin; schrs. Wreath, Lady Suffolk, John Lancaster, Fannie W. Johnston, Sandalphon, C. F. Meyer, Iris, (Br.,) Viola, B. F. Chandler, (Br.,) Richmond, L. D. Wentworth, Index, Raven, Old Chad, Mary B. Dyer, S. D. Hart, Kendrick Fish, A. K. Woodward, Henry Whitney, Wm. E. Barnes, Fred. Reid, Charles Heath, Olive Hayward, Delaware, S. P. Adams, and Caroline C.

Spoken.

March 31, by pilot-boat Edmund Driggs No. 7, 20 miles E. from Cape May, schr. Wm. G. Pattera, from Baltimore, for Boston.

Foreign Ports.

At Baracoa, March 18.—Shs. Crown Point, Hattie C. Smith, W. J. Holmes, Julia Decker, D. Sawyer, Addie Osborn, Samie McKown, Israel Snow, Comrade and C. A. Hendricks, all for New-York, ldg.

HAVANA, March 31.—Arr. steam-ship City of Merida, Deakin, from Vera Cruz, for New-York, to sail April 1.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, April 1.—The Inman steam-ship City of Dublin, Capt. Eynon, from New-York, March 21, arrived at Queenstown last night and proceeded for Liverpool.

PLYMOUTH, England, April 1.—The Hamburg-American Co.'s steam-ship Holsatia, Capt. Meyer, from New-York, March 21, touched at this port to-day, en route to Hamburg.

QUEENSTOWN, March 31—5 P. M.—Arr. steam-ship Tarifa, Murphy, from New-York, for Liverpool.

DR. B. C. PERRY,

THE SKILLFUL DERMATOLOGIST, NO. 49 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK, CURES WITH SPECIAL PRESCRIPTIONS, FALLING, LOSS AND PREMATURELY GRAY HAIR, DANDRUFF, ITCHING, ECZEMA, RINGWORM, SCALD HEADS, ALOPECIA, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE SCALP WHICH DESTROY THE HAIR OR INDUCE PREMATURE GRAYNESS.

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The Doctor personally attends to children's hair, and imparts the required information for a judicious and natural management of this delicate organism, to insure in after years a permanent, luxurious, and healthy growth.

UNNATURAL REDNESS

OF THE NOSE or FACE. This unsightly annoying personal affliction is positively cured by the treatment of DR. PERRY.

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Those disfiguring and troublesome protuberances are permanently removed without cutting, pain, or scars, by the personal attention of the Doctor.

Pimples on the Face.

Black-heads, flesh-worms, blotched disfigurations, greasy, odorous and rough skins.

MOTH-PATCHES, FRECKLES.

Tan, and all brown discolorations, are nicely removed from the face, leaving the skin smooth and healthy by the treatment of Dr. PERRY. Call and see the Doctor or send for an Interrogatory Circular.

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